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ANECDOTES

OF

LITERATURE

AND

SCARCE BOOKS.

BY THE REV.

WILLIAM BELOE,

TRANSLATOR OF HERODOTUS, &c.

VOL. V.

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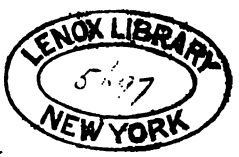
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INTRODUCTION.

I SHOULD have dismissed this Volume to join those which have preceded, without any prefatory remark, but that my introduction to the last portion of my work, made a promise which I have not found myself enabled to perform.

The appointment of Sir Gore Ouseley to a high and important office in a distant quarter of the globe, necessarily prevented his communicating to me the abstract of his oriental manuscripts, which I hoped on the present occasion to place before my readers.

Whether I shall yet have it in my power to be the instrument of so great a gratification to the public as these oriental treasures contain,

contain, must entirely depend upon circumstances which it is impossible to foresee. In the mean time I presume to hope, that even without this recommendation, the present volume will be found to exhibit what may interest from its novelty, and afford some amusement from its variety.

On the present occasion I am not aware that I have any thanks to communicate, except to the Bishop of Ely, whose kindness has in the multiplied employments of his great office, continued unaltered.

A sixth volume already in great forwardness will compleat my plan—this will principally comprehend articles of early English literature, old poetry, and such miscellaneous matter as my opportunities have enabled me to collect.

Omissions and corrections to the preceding volumes will be supplied, and a copious Index to the whole will compleat the work.

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CANON AND CIVIL LAW.

ANECDOTES

OF

LITERATURE, &c.

CANON AND CIVIL LAW.

I AM well aware that I am about to enter upon a dry and less interesting subject, but I do not see how I can consistently conclude an account of the more curious and valuable productions of early typography, without allowing a certain space to books on Canon and Civil Law.

On the subjects themselves I shall presume to say very little. The very terms of Constitutions, Canons, and Decretals, will now perhaps only excite a smile; but their circulation and influence in the Fifteenth Century was very great and extensive, and many of the books themselves, from the place, time, or circumstance, under which they were printed, will be found to involve various matters of curious investigation.

On the importance and value of books in Civil Law, if this were the proper occasion, it

Audiffredi speaks of the above book of Constitutions as an admirable specimen of early typography, both with respect to the paper and the type. It is printed in columns, thirty-three lines in a page, and is perhaps to be reckoned among the rarest books.

BONIFACII Papæ VIII. Liber Sextus Decretalium. Moguntiæ. Johannis Fust et Pet. Schoiffer. 1465.

As the meaning of the term DECRETAL may not be universally understood, it is necessary to premise, that it is the Determination of the Papal Sovereign on certain questions of the Ecclesiastical Law.

In the Civil Law, the word has a very different acceptation; it there signifies an edict pronounced at the instance of parties, and at the solicitation of others. See Taylor on the Roman Law, p. 229.

Gratian collected and published all the Papal Decretals to the year 1150, and Gregory IX. in imitation of Justinian, did the same in 1227. The collection of Gregory was divided into five books, and was therefore called the Pentateuch. Of these I shall speak in their several places; but pursuing the alphabetical order I have proposed to myself, I shall first begin with the Decretals of Pope Boniface VIII.

Panzer

Panzer enumerates and describes no less than Forty-three Editions of these Decretals before the year 1500. Of these I have distinguished those which follow, as deserving the attention of the curious collector.

The First Edition, above described as printed at Mentz, is of extraordinary rarity and value. It contains, in its first part, a small Tract of Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, on the Tree of Consanguinity.

The Colophon differs very materially in some copies of this edition. In several the following passage is found, but in many others it is omitted: "Alma in urbe Maguntina inclytæ nacionis Germanicæ quam Dei clementia tam alto ingenii lumine donoque gratuito cæteris terrarum nacionibus præferre, illustrareque dignatus est."

Many other variations occur, throughout the volume, and particularly in the date, which, in some copies, is Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXV. but in others M.CCCC sexagesimo quinto.

Lord Spencer has two copies of this book; one is on vellum. This has the entire colophon, but wants the Arbor Consanguinitatis of J. Andreas in the beginning. The other copy, on paper, has the colophon abridged, with the date as described above.

The Bishop of Ely has also a beautiful copy of this edition upon vellum.

This book was reprinted by Schoiffer in 1470, and again in 1473.

It was printed at Rome by Ulric Han and Simon de Lucca in 1472, and in the same year by Laver and Pffugel. There are copies of both editions at Blenheim. This last is much the rarer of the two Roman editions. There is a copy of it in the King's library. The circumstance of their printing the same book in the same year, seems to justify the inference, that there existed a very great jealousy between these rival printers. It was again printed by Ulric Han in 1474, and a third time by Schoiffer in 1476.

This last edition is the more worthy of observation, as it has escaped the knowledge of Wurdtwein, the typographical historian of Mentz. Lord Spencer also possesses a superb edition of these Decretals of Boniface, printed by Jenson at Venice in 1476 upon vellum.

In the first page is a beautiful illumination, representing Boniface on the papal throne with a cardinal on each side, and two priests of different ecclesiastical ranks kneeling the one behind the other. At the bottom of the page is St. George and the Dragon.

CLEMENTIS PAPE QUINTI CONSTITUTIONES, cum apparatu Joh. Andreæ Episcopi riensis.

Moguntiæ. J. Fust et P. Schoiffer de G heim. 1460. Folio.

Panzer describes thirty-eight editions of the Constitutions of Clement before the year 1500.

There are two copies of this edition at Blenheim; one on vellum. There is also in this collection a second edition without any date, but in the types of Schoiffer.

Lord Spencer has four editions of these Constitutions; the Editio Princeps above described of Fust and Schoiffer upon vellum; the second Mentz Edition of 1467, also upon vellum.

The edition by Eggesteyn at Strasburg in 1471. This is of very great rarity, and is the second book with a date from that press.

His Lordship moreover possesses the edition of Laver and Pffugel, printed at Rome in 1472. This is likewise a great literary curiosity.

The Bishop of Ely has also a superb copy of the edition by Schoiffer of 1467, in vellum.

It is observable, that the name of Fust does not appear in the colophon of this edition. It is presumed that he died this year of the plague at Paris.

The Bishop has also a copy of the Roman edition of Laver and Pffugel. This is a very curious book, and remarkable for the peculiarity of the types, which, in the text, are semigothic, and in the gloss, Roman. For an account of Laver I must refer the reader to my third volume. P. 257.

DECISIONES NOVÆ ROTÆ ROMANÆ ex recensione Gul. Horboch. Romæ. Ul. Han. (1470). Fol.

A very rare and curious book. It is not, however, true, that this Collection of ancient Decisions was first made by G. Horboch, or, as it should be written, according to Audiffredi Herborbio. It is, however, sometimes spelt Orlborth.

Whoever chooses to consult Audiffredi, p. 108, may learn who collected, who arranged, and who epitomized these Decisions.

They were reprinted by Ulric Han and Simon de Luca in 1472, and again by Laver in 1475. Of this last edition by Laver, Earl Spencer has a copy. They were again printed by Schoiffer at Mentz in 1477, and indeed Panzer enumerates and describes many other editions before the year 1500.

GULIELMUS DURANDUS.

There were many distinguished persons of this name; but the Durandus of whom I am about to give a short account, was known by the name of Speculator, from his celebrated work on the Canon Law, Speculum Juris.

The

The following are the principal particulars which I have been able to collect concerning him. He was born at Puimoisson, in the diocese of Riez. He took his doctor's degree at Bologna, and was made chaplain to Pope Clement IV. He was afterwards named as legate to the Council at Lyons in 1274 by Gregory X. and afterwards was made Bishop of Mende, in the province of Languedoc.

I have observed, that he was known by the appellation of Speculator; but he was also called Pater Practicæ, from his perfect knowledge of the Canon Law. His three great works were, I. Speculum Juris. II. Repertorium Juris. III. Rationale Diversorum Officiorum.

The First Edition of the Speculum Juris was printed at Strasburg in 1473, by George Husner and Joh. Bekenhub. There are very few books by G. Husner, who, from some cause or other, usually signed himself Jeorius, instead of Georgius. This has led to some confusion, and occasioned him sometimes to be called Leorius. It is worthy of observation, that this edition of the Speculum Juris is the only book in which the name of Joh. Bekenhub is found in conjunction with that of Husner. We find his name, however, in a book printed at Wurtsbourg in 1479, with those of Stephanus Dold and *Jeorius* Ryser; and here it is again remarkable, that this book, namely Breviarium Diœces.

Herbip.

Herbip. is the only book printed at Wurtsbourg with their united names. The business was afterwards carried on at this place by *Jeorius* (for so he calls himself) Ryser alone. We however again find the name of Bekenhub in the only book printed at Ratisbon before the year 1500.

This book was Liber Missalis secundum Breviarium Chori Ecclesiæ Ratisbonensis 1485; and it appears that the celebrated John Sensenschmidt was employed with Bekenhub in this work. The Speculum Juris was reprinted no less than twelve times afterwards; but the only editions that deserve a place among the rarer books are those of Ulric Han and Laver in 1473 and 1474; and a second time by U. Han in 1474. The colophon to this last edition conveys a curious anecdote of typographical history. In the edition by Pfugel and Laver of 1474, they had in their colophon severely attacked Ulric Han and Simon Luca, for the extreme incorrectness of their publication of the Speculum Juris, which immediately preceded. They boasted of the accuracy of their own edition, of the improvement made to it by the additions of Baldus, and of the correcter of their press, who was Johannes Aloysius Tuscanus. This exceedingly exasperated Ulric Han and his partner, who immediately commenced a new edition, and completed it in three months. The colophon annexed to this will sufficiently explain the mighty indigna-

tion

tion of these contending printers; their jealousy and hatred of each other.

" Finit Speculum præclarū dñi Guilhelmi duranti. quod bis Rome fuit impressum nunc uero tercio. Hic ultima impressio 'pditur et correctio. que tanta sui sinceritate corruscat *(sic)*. ut nō 'pme inferior. nec secūde par. a quouis docto ac experto lectore possit plane dignosci. Çautus sis ergo emptor ne precii vilitas operis te seducat. ut alias impressiones precio huic ultime añponas. Flocipendenda sunt enim. que falsitatis nebula tenebrescunt. Egregium opus istud Rome fuit impressū per viros egregios Vdalricum gallum almanum. et Simonem Nicholai lucensem mercatorem. sub Sixto. quarto pon. max.

"Anno dñi Mcccclxxiiii. die vero septiā mensis Maii."

One other edition of the Speculum Juris deserving mention is that published by Azzoguidi at Bologna in 1474.

Of the second work of Durandus, commonly called the Repertorium Aureum, the first edition was published at Rome in 1474, without name of printer. This is esteemed among the uncommon and curious books.

At the end of this volume are these lines:

Quæ quidem plura sunt sparsim tradita Jura
Hæc nunc scriptura facile monstrat tibi cura.

Audiffredi does not venture to assign this edition to any particular printer, but satisfies himself with saying, that it has no resemblance to Laver's type.

The Repertorium was often republished, but, except the edition by Koburger at Nuremberg, in 1486, I know of none worth mention.

We come now to the third and great work of Durandus,

RATIONALE DIVERSORUM OFFICIORUM, of which Panzer describes no less than thirty-eight before the year 1500.

Of the first edition of the Rationale by Fust and Schoiffer I have before incidentally made mention in former parts of this work, and do not, upon examination, find that I have much to add to my preceding remarks.

It is distinguished by the same colophon as was used by these printers, or, I should rather say, in the books printed at Mentz till the year 1523.

Many bibliographers have observed, that it carries too much the appearance of vanity and ostentation; and the grave Maittaire himself seems so to consider it. He thus expresses himself:

" Notanda est hæc affectata Moguntinarum subscriptionum guandiloquentia, syntaxisque

insolens prorsus et ασυλλαχλος, quæ cum toties repetatur Moguntinis illis videtur mire placuisse."

Some writers upon these subjects, being strenuous advocates of Meerman's hypothesis in favour of Coster and Haarlem, have gone so far as to ascribe this vaunting language of the colophon to a consciousness in the printers, that they could not prove their claims to the merit they assumed.

"Alii, qui res altius penetrant, id potius ceu *indicium malæ causæ* habebunt, quod nempe sibi ipsi probe conscii se non posse re ipsa probatum dare, inventionis gloriam ipsis deberi, esseque alios, qui eam potiori jure sibi vindicent, conati sint crambe ista toties recocta se in *malæ fidei possessione*, gloriæ istius sustinere identidem exclamando, *nos poma natamus*."

The above remark is found in the curious book entitled "Annus Tertius Sæcularis inventæ Artis Typographicæ, Auctore Christiano Seiz." P. 43.

It is, however, by no means unworthy of remark, that this boasting, as it is by some considered, was not confined to the Mentz printers, but characterized a great many of the early printed books. Of these I select a few specimens.

The following is the colophon of the edition of Juvenal cum Domitii Calderini Commentariis. Venet. 1475.

"Im-

" Impressi Venetiis diligentissime, arte et ingenio Jacobi de Rubeis natione Gallici," &c: &c.

At the end of a curious old book, printed by Adam Rot at Rome, 1471, we find " Finit lectura eximii doctoris domini Dominici de S. Geminia super S. P. decret. nulla calami exaratione sed quadam artificiosa karacterisandi ac impremendi inventione completa feliciter et operata per magistrum Adam Rot Clericum, &c. &c."

It would be easy to multiply examples, and indeed I have given others in my former volumes. But even Aldus Manutius did not hesitate to insert in the colophon to many of his books—" Impressum Venetiis *dexteritate* Aldi Manutii Romani." The licence also granted by the Senate of Venice to Aldus, contained the words " concessum est Aldo Inventori ab illustrissimo Senatu Veneto," &c.

The following however is sufficiently curious to be inserted, and shall conclude the subject. It is found in the first book printed at Lubec in 1471.

" Anno secundum carnem Filii Dei, à nativitate MCCCCLXXV. ipsa die sanctissimi Regis et Martyris Oswaldi, quæ est V. Augusti, Sanctissimo in Christo Patre ac Domino nostro *Sixto Papa* IIII. illustrissimo præclarissimæ Domus Austriæ, *Frederico* III. Romanorum Imperatore invictissimo semper Augusto ac Pio, nunc Coloniæ existente, Imperiali in urbe *Lubicana* Arte impressoria

impressoria speciali gratia divina, animarum ob salutem fidelium *inventa*, Epitoma istud in Partes VI. juxta mundi ætates divisum, prius alibi non repertum, quod placuit *Rudimentum Novitiorum* intitulari, Dei adjutorio, qui supernas res ac subterraneas feliciter suaviter tranquilleque dispensat, per magistrum *Lucam Brandis de Schasz* feliciter est excusum atque finitum, ut pauperes solvere libros non valentes, unum tantum haberent hoc Enchiridion, loco multorum semper ad manum librorum," &c.

Yet after all there may be no more just cause to impute vanity to these several persons, than there was to Calvin, Scriverius, Heinsius, and other eminent characters, for the mottoes which they assumed.

That of Calvin was *Prompte et sincere*, of Scriverius, *legendo et scribendo*, of Whitgift Archbishop of Canterbury, *vincit qui patitur*, of Lipsius, *moribus antiquis*, Arminius took, *Bona conscientia Paradisus*, of Heinsius *quantum est quod nescimus*, &c. &c.

I return now after what readers may perhaps think too long a digression, to notice a few of the rarer editions of the Rationale of Durandus.

The next edition worth notice and a place among the rarer books is the following:

DURANDI GULIELMI. Rationale divinorum Officiorum.

Augustæ Vindel. Ginth. Zainer. 1470. Fol.

This is printed in columns, with fifty lines in a page; no signatures, catchword, &c.

Zainer the printer soon afterwards removed to Ulm, where he reprinted this book in 1473. In this same year it was printed at Rome by Ulric Han, in conjunction with Sim. Nic. de Luca. This also deserves a name among the scarcer books. The most celebrated among the early printers also exerted their skill upon this work: Laver printed it at Rome twice in the same year 1477; Koburger twice at Nuremberg in 1480 and 1481; Gering at Paris in 1475? and Mat. Moravus at Naples in 1478, all of whose books are alike rare and beautiful.

GRATIANI DECRETUM.

The collection made by this Gratian is not, I believe, entitled to particular esteem; some indeed have gone so far as to say, that this work had a tendency to disturb and alter the ancient discipline of the church.

I have nothing, however, to do with its intrinsic merits, and have only to observe, that some

some of the editions of the Decretum cum Apparatu of Gratian deserve the attention of collectors, for their rarity and beauty. Panzer enumerates and describes forty-two editions before the year 1500; of these the first may be considered as a great curiosity; it was the first book printed at Strasburg by the celebrated Henry Eggesteyn; or, to speak more accurately, it is the first book printed at Strasburg with the name of the place and printer. According to Panzer, Schwartz has intimated doubts of the existence of this book; but it is described by Caille Hist. Imprim. p. 19; by Chevillier Orig. de l'Imprim, Paris, p. 104; by Schœpflinus, p. 44; and, lastly, to put an end to the matter, there was a copy in the collection of the Cardinal de Brienne, described by Laire, Ind. vol. i. p. 343. Laire represents it as a book of ponderous size, having sometimes as many as eighty lines in a page. The colophon seems worth transcribing, and more particularly as the printer appears to have had in his eye the vaunting expressions of the Mentz printers.

" Presens Gratiani Decretum una cum Apparatu Bartho. Brixiensis in suis distinctionibus causis et consecrationibus bene visum et correctum artificiosæ adinvencionis (sic) imprimendi absque ulla calami exaratione sic effigiatum et ad laudem omnipotentis dei est consummatum per venerabilem Virum Henricum Eggestein ar-

tium liberalium magistrum civem inclite civitates Argentin. Anno Dni. MCCCCLXXI."

The type is represented as differing very materially from that used by the same printer in the second edition of this work in the following year. Of this second edition by Eggesteyn there is a copy in the King's library, as there is also of the edition by Schoiffer at Mentz in 1472.

There are two other editions, which are represented by bibliographers as very rare and curious. That by Jenson at Venice in 1474, and one by Simon Nic. de Luca in 1475.

GREGORIUS IX.

One of the most magnificent books which I have ever seen, is the Editio Princeps of the Decretals of this Pope in the King's library.

It was printed at Mentz, by Schoiffer, in 1473. On the last leaf, the reverse of the colophon, are a number of Latin verses in praise of the invention of the art of printing, and of the first typographers, which would perhaps merit a place here, but that they may be found in Maittaire, Schwartz, Laire, and other bibliographers.

This edition was copied by Ulric Han at Rome in the succeeding year, who also inserted the Latin verses above-mentioned. There is also a Roman edition worth notice, by Laver in the

the same year (1474). At the end of the colophon to this last, is an Epistle by the editor, and the following Epigram, if so it may be called.

Legibus ut possis vitam describere sacris
Decretali tibi suscipe lector opus
Vincere sic docuit Spartam Jura (sic) licurgi
Vivere et in casta Religione deus.

The reader may perhaps smile to be told, that there were thirty-nine editions of these Decretals before the year 1500; but, except one by Jenson in 1475, one at Basil by Wensler 1478, one at Mentz by Schoiffer 1479, there are none which materially deserve attention.

INNOCENTIUS IV.

If the book next to be described were not, which it really is, curious and uncommon, I should hardly be excused if I passed over without notice the production of a man, who, for his profound knowledge of the subject, was dignified with the appellation of "Pater Juris."

His name, before he arrived at the pontificate, was SINNIBALDUS; he was honoured with the purple by Gregory IX. and succeeded Celestin IV. in the popedom. It is said of him, that he was the first who caused the Cardinals to be dis-

tinguished by the scarlet cap. The book of which he was the author is this:

INNOCENTII IV. Pont. Max. apparatus super quinque libros Decretalium, cum repertorio Baldi de Perusio.

Argentinæ, sine typographi nomine, anno 1478. Fol. Mag.

Braun describes this book as of immense size; "Vastissimæ molis opus;" but in a small Gothic type: it is printed in two columns, the paper very thick but coarse; no signatures, catchword, &c. Though the printer's name does not appear, there is no doubt but that it came from the press of Henry Eggesteyn.

It is in the same type with the Constitutions of Clement by Eggesteyn, 1471, and with that of the German Bible described by me, p. 16. of my third volume.

JUSTINIAN.

From the almost innumerable editions of The Institutiones, Codex, and Digestum of Justinian before the year 1500, I shall endeavour to select such as seem best entitled to the attention of

collectors. The first place is unquestionably due to the Editio Princeps.

JUSTINIANI Imperatoris, Institutionum Juris libri IV. cum glossa.

Moguntiæ. Petrus Schoiffer. 1468.

The character used in the text is that of the Bible of 1462; the gloss. is in the type of the Durandus, 1459.

At the end of the colophon are twenty-four Latin verses in praise of the invention of printing, which the reader may find in Wurdtwein, p. 91, &c. The verses are rude enough, but they involve some curious matter illustrative of the invention of typography, and have accordingly been commented upon by Wurdtwein, Schwartz, Schelhorn, and others. Schelhorn characterizes them thus:

"Asperum equidem est et incomptum at nonnulla ad nobilissimæ artis historiam spectantia continet, etsi quædam ita αἰνιγματωδως sint expressa ut œdipo opus habeant."

Schelhorn Amœn. Litter. vol. iv. p. 303.

One verse occurs in them which has perplexed every commentator.

"Cum quibus optatum Petrus venit ad Poliandrum."

" Quid (loquitur Schelhorn) sub Poliandri nomine lateat, si me edocueris, eris mihi magnus Apollo. Delio certe notatore hic opus est."

Wurdtwein explains Poliandrum to mean Sepulchrum, in allusion to Peter's coming first to the sepulchre of Christ. I have somewhere also seen it explained " shop."

Of the above first edition of The Institutions of Justinian, Earl Spencer has a magnificent copy upon vellum. There was a vellum copy in the Cardinal de Brienne's collection, which sold for somewhat more than 1879 livres.

The next edition worth mention is that by Eggesteyn at Strasburg in 1472. Of this there was a copy in the La Valliere collection.

It is marked by a typographical error in the colophon, where *Henricum* is spelt Heniricum.

The book was reprinted by Schoiffer at Mentz, 1472, of which the Bishop of Ely has a superb copy upon vellum. There was a copy in the La Valliere collection upon vellum, which sold for 650 livres.

The book itself resembles, almost in every particular, the first edition of 1468, except in the date, which is thus expressed: Anno Dominice incarnationis *Milliesimo*, sic, CCCCLXXII. XXIX die mensis Octobris.

The remaining more curious editions are those by Ulric Han and Simon de Luca at Rome, 1473; Ferrariæ, And. Gallus, 1473; again

again at Rome, by U. Han, 1475; Lovanii, Johannes de Westphalia, 1475; and a third time at Mentz by Schoiffer, 1476. Of this last the Bishop of Ely has a copy. But here it is observable, that the small Gothic character in which the Apparatus is printed, differs materially from that which occurs in the preceding edition of 1472. The small Gothic type in the edition of 1472 is that which was employed by Fust and Schoiffer in the Durandus, Cicero and other books antecedent to the year 1472; whereas in the last edition of 1476, the form of the letters is very different. It is larger, and by no means so neat, and does not appear to have been used elsewhere. It would by no means be an incurious subject of investigation, to examine the variety of types used at different times by the Mentz printers. For it appears, that although the smaller Gothic type used in the Apparatus to this edition of Justinian, of 1476, is different from that which appears in the edition which preceded, of 1472, Schoiffer had not entirely discarded the older one.

It appears again in the DECISIONES ROTÆ ROMANÆ of the following year, 1477, though evidently broken and worn by use.

Perhaps from a minute and careful examination of the Mentz types, some proofs might eventually be adduced, why the Catholicon should be assigned to Guttenberg alone, and from which.

the

the dispute which took place between Fust and Guttenberg, on account of the enormous expences attending their experiments, might receive some illustration.

Codex Justiniani.

In strict propriety, perhaps, my account of these editions of the Codex and Digestum of Justinian should have preceded that of the Institutions. The principles of the Roman Law which these Institutions comprehend, were deduced from the Code and Digest, or Pandect, by Tribonianus, in conjunction with Theophilus and Dorotheus, who, at the command of the Emperor, arranged them all.

I may be excused observing, that the term Code implies Law Collections. Thus we have the Gregorian Code, the Theodosian Code, and after these, the Justinian Code.

Gregory was an eminent lawyer, who flourished in the reign of Constantine the Great. He collected the Imperial Constitutions from the reign of Hadrian to that of Dioclesian. This work was continued by Hermogenes, or Hermogenianus, another distinguished lawyer, to the reign of Constantine.

Hermogenes was followed by Theodosius, whose Codex, or Law Collection, yet remains.

By

By his orders, when emperor, the above Collection of Hermogenianus was continued to his own time.

From these preceding Codes, Justinian directed that which goes by his name to be compiled.

I shall mention a few, and but a few, of the more rare and valuable editions of this work. Panzer describes twenty-three.

The first edition, and of extraordinary rarity, is the following:

JUSTINIANI Codex, cum glossis. Moguntiæ. Petrus Schoiffer. 1475.

The existence of this book has been called in question by some bibliographers, from its having been confounded with the Institutions of Justinian, printed by Schoiffer in the year which follows. Maittaire himself has fallen into this error, and even Wurdtwein considers it as doubtful. I have, however, seen two copies of the book; one in the King's Library, the other in the collection of Earl Spencer.

This year, 1475, is memorable in the annals of typography, from the following circumstance: Schoiffer, in conjunction with Conradus Hannequis, sent one Hermannus de Stateren as their agent to Paris, to dispose of their books. He

died

died in the course of this year at that place, and consequently, by the laws of France, being an alien, his effects were forfeited to the crown. Schoiffer, however, and his partner, presented a petition to Louis XI. imploring the restitution of their effects. This was graciously received, and the instrument granting their request still exists, and may be seen by the curious reader in the Monumenta Typographica of Wolfius.

After the usual forms, Louis par le grace, &c. &c. &c. it recites as follows: de la partie de nos chers et bien amés Conrart Hannequis et Pierre Schoiffer marchands bourgeois de la Cité de Majence en Allemagne, nous a eté exposé, quils ont occupé grand partie de leur temps a l'industrie art et usage de l'impression d'escriture, de la quelle par leur cure et diligence ils ont fait faire plusieurs beaux livres singuliers et exquis tant d'Histoires que de, diverses heures, dont ils ont envoyé en plusieurs et divers lieux et mesmement en notre ville et Cité de Paris, tant a cause de la notable Université qui y est, que aussi, pource que c'est la ville Capitale de notre Royaume et ont commis plusieurs gens pour iceux livres vendre et distribuer, &c. &c.

The whole is worth perusal. See Wolf. M. T. v. ii. p. 389.

The other editions of the Codex most worthy the attention of the collector, are, that of Nuremberg, printed this same year, 1475, by And. Frisner

Frisner and Joan Sensenschmidt, and that printed at Rome by Laver in 1478.

The first of these is of great rarity; it is printed in columns, in the Gothic character, and in the beginning contains a letter from Andrew Rumel, the editor, to the printer Sensenschmidt.

The colophon is printed in red ink, beneath which are the arms of the printers in red ink also.

This Andrew Rumel must have been a considerable person; but I have not been able to find any account of him. He informs us, in the above Epistle, that he himself had spared no labour, nor the printers any expence. Of the books printed by Laver, it may be observed of them in general, that they are to be classed among the rarer productions of early typography.

Justiniani Digestum.

This compilation from the works of all the great Roman lawyers would deserve great attention, if it were only from the high character which it bears among civilians, for the purity of its Latinity.

Some have gone so far as to say, that if all other Latin writers had been lost, the purity and elegance

elegance of the Latin language might have been learned from this volume.

It is said to have been the work of Tribonianus, assisted by sixteen other great lawyers, and to have been completed in three years.

The editions most worthy of attention are these which follow. I should, however, first observe, that there was a division of these Digests, or Pandects, consisting of fifty books, into three parts, thus:

Digestum Vetus I—XXIV.

Infortiatum XXIV—XXXVIII.

Digestum Novum XXXIX—L.

The First Edition of the Digestum Vetus was this:

JUSTINIANI Digestum Vetus. Perusiæ Henricus Clayn. 1476.

Panzer calls this "Editio a nemine hactenus excitata." It is indeed very rare, and little known.

This is the only book with the name of the printer produced at this place, in the fifteenth century.

Perausa is a town in the Ecclesiastical State, and produced two other printers, Johannes Vydenast, a German, of whose labours also at this town there exists only one specimen, and

Steph.

Steph. Arns, or Arnt, a native of Hambourg, and who afterwards printed at Lubeck.

The other editions of the Digestum Vetus worth notice are:

JUSTINIANI Digestum Vetus cum Glossa Venetiis. J. Gallicus. 1477. Fol. Max. And another printed at Nuremberg by Koburger in 1492.

The First Edition of what is called the Digestum Infortiatum is

JUSTINIANI, Digestum Infortiatum cum Glossa.

Romæ. Vetus Puecher. 1475.

The name of the printer does not appear to this edition; but it is ascertained by the edition of the Digestum Novum by Puecher in 1476.

A collection of the colophons to the early printed books, and particularly of these in verse, would by no means prove uninteresting, as they often involve some curious literary anecdote, or illustration. The following is the colophon to this book:

Idibus exactum est opus hoc aprilibus urbe
Roma, quo princeps tempore Sextus erat
Christus olympiadas demptis jam quinq; trecentas
Viderat

Viderat ætherno de genitore satus
Volvebas dubio mendosa volumina textu
Plurima que in toto codice menda fuit—
Nunc impressa patent civilia candide jura
Lector ut auctores composuere sui
Quare ne dubitæ (sic) parvo tibi pendere magnæ
Emta fuit pretio charta minori nihil—

In the last line but one *dubitæ* is, which may be an abbreviation for *dubitate.*

The only other edition of this part of the Pandects worth mentioning is that printed at Venice in 1477.

DIGESTUM INFORTIATUM cum Glossa. Venetiis. Jacobus Gallicus ex Rubeorum Familia. 1477.

I have but one edition to mention of the DIGESTUM NOVUM. This was edited by Guarini, and printed at Rome by Vetus Puecher. 1476.

It is from Guarini's Epistle to the printer, prefixed to this book, we learn that the Editio Princeps of the Digestum Infortiatum, above described, was printed by Vetus Puecher.

After complimenting him on his great and persevering diligence, he says, "Equidem cum superiore anno Infortiatum librum sane egregium perinde atque ab tenebris meliorem limatioremque

tioremque nobis educeres, Digestum etiam Novum hoc anno non minori cura atque diligentia perfecisti."

Novellæ.

I come now to the last division of books of the Roman Civil Law. They who are conversant on this subject, will not require to have the particulars of this division recapitulated; but I may have some readers who may thank me for representing, that the whole of the Roman civil law was comprized in the following divisions:

I. Institutes, or Elements of the Roman Law, drawn up from the Code, Pandects, and Institutes of the old Lawyers.

II. Digests, or Pandects, were these Elements reduced to a system.

III. Code. This term Code was applied to law collections, as the Gregorian Code, Theodosian Code, &c.

IV. Novels. These are additional and supplemental constitutions. There were the Novellæ of preceding emperors as well as of Justinian. This emperor lived a considerable time after his Collections of Law were promulgated, and consequently new cases of legal perplexity presented themselves to be determined. The text of these was partly in Greek, and partly in

Latin. The Latin is, I believe, remarkable for its purity.

The first edition of these Novellæ, and the only one worth mentioning in this place, is the following:

JUSTINIANI, Authenticæ sive Novellæ Constitutiones et libri Feudorum cum glossis.
Venetiis. Jac. Rubeus Gallicus. 1477.

Schoiffer printed an edition in the same year at Mentz, as Wenzler did in the year following at Basil.

JOHANNES MILIS.

Sometimes called De Milis, and sometimes Absenti. Of this personage I have not been able to find any account, having consulted Saxius, Freher, Magirus, Blount, and other biographical works, in vain. Freytag, in his Apparatus Literarius, v. ii. p. 1447, describing a very early and rare edition of the Repertorium Juris Canonici, imputed to this author, says,

"Quis iste JOHANNES DE MILIS sive ut heic in subscriptione typographi nomen illius expressum conspicitur N. DE MILIS fuerit, aliis indagandum relinquimus — Josias Simlerus in Biblio-

Bibliotheca illum adpellavit p. 396 JOHANNEM MILIS—Adtulit Michael Maittaire in Annal. Typog. tom. i p. 352, codicem eodem anno quo nostrum 1475, &c. &c. cujus in Titulo MILIS de Verona utriusque Juris doctor eximius adpellatur."

With this account the reader must be satisfied; there are, however, three editions of the work usually ascribed to him, which are reckoned by bibliographers among the rarer books; and it is not a little singular that the three were published in the same year, 1475. I first notice

MILIS Johannis Repertorium Juris Canonici. Lovanii. Johan. de Westfalia. 1475.

This is printed in columns, and has forty-two lines in a page, without signatures, catchword, &c.

The colophon describes it as printed at Louvain: "Non fluviali calamo sed arte quadam industriosa imprimendi cunctipotentis auxilio consummatum," &c.

After the colophon are these verses:

Exuperat cunctas nec juris practica Milis
Nec modo materias invenit illa ibi.
Sed butrii firme et alio. dicta resolvit

Hanc eme qui reliquis doctior esse cupis.
Si mihi non credis doctorum consule quēquam
Consule, vel potius qui sapis ipse vide.

Of this book there was a copy in the La Valliere collection, where, however, it only sold for sixty livres.

The next edition to be described was printed at Cologne, and with the following colophon: "Non artis calamo scriptum sed ingeniosissimi indecibilis artis impressum per Nicolaum Gotz de Sletzstat. Anno millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quinto, sola spes mea in virginis gratia."

This is said to be of still greater rarity than that which precedes, and it is in the first page of this edition, that MILIS has DE VERONA added to his name.

The next edition worth notice is the third by Laver at Rome in the same year. Of this writer I take my leave in the words of Audiffredi.

"Utrum hic Scriptor vocaretur JOHANNES uti eum cum Scipione Maffeio aliisque vocat. P. L. (Laire), an vero NICOLAUS uti vocant alii, otio abundantibus discutiendum relinquo."

TARTAGNI DE IMOLA.

This personage was a native of Imola, a city of Romania, and of the very highest reputation for

for his knowledge of the law. He was even called MONARCHA LEGUM, and AUREUS DOCTOR. In a late edition of the Digestum Infortiatum, he is styled "Excellentissimus et acutissimus Legum Monarcha." Medals were struck in his honour, and he has been celebrated by a multitude of writers. He was author of various works besides that which I am about to describe, and which is of such very great rarity, that it has escaped the research of the indefatigable Panzer.

TARTAGNA DE IMOLA, Alexandri, Commentarii in secundam Digesti veteris partem cum additionibus ad Bartolum curante Achille Tuvato.

Bononiæ. Andreas Portilia. 1473.

This book is printed in columns with fifty-five lines in each, and without signatures, &c. The colophon has the printer's name and date.

I find no mention of the above book in any of the bibliographers but Santander and Audiffredi; I therefore beg leave to add a few more particulars concerning this book, as involving some curious circumstances in the history of early typography.

It is remarkable, that this is the only book printed at Bologna with the name of Andreas

Portilia, who was of Parma, and in this same year, 1473, printed at Parma, in the month of March, The Triumphs of Petrarch, cum Comment. Philelphi; of which curious book there was a copy in the La Valliere collection. Portilia continued to print at Parma till 1481. Audiffredi attempts to explain it, by supposing that the printer, having printed his Petrarch at Parma, went to Bologna, which is at no great distance, to print this book of Tartagni de Imola; and having completed it, returned to his usual occupations at Parma.

This book also involves interesting matter of another kind. It is divided into two parts. At the end of the first is an Epistle of Franciscus Puteolanus, the learned editor of all the works of Ovid printed at Bologna in 1471, to Achilles Tuvatus. This letter confirms the opinion I have frequently maintained, that a very curious and interesting volume might be formed from the Epistles and Prefaces found in the earlier printed books. I only copy the part of it which I find in Audiffredi.

"Præclare igitur (loquitur Puteolanus) factum est ab ANDREA PORTILIA dedalico impressore quod hujus (TARTAGNI) commentaria excuderit. Neque enim dubito futurum ut non damnent qui semel operis utilitatem perspexerint. Tu autem mi Achille cum sacris legibus vehementer insistas, perge et quemadmodum hu-

jus impressionis auctor extitisti, ita ut additiones ad Bar. et reliqua Alexandri conjectanea imprimantur effice: nam spondeo iis qui leges Cæsareas Pontificiaque jura tecum venerentur te magnum operæ pretium facturum.

" Vale."

It is observable, that in this book, as well as in the Petrarch mentioned above, the epithet Dædalicus is applied to the printer Portillia; a compliment, says Audiffredi, which the rudeness and irregularity of the type seems hardly to justify. Subjoined to the Epistle of Puteolanus is the following Epigram:

SacraR ītfrs̄ cedas jā Bartole legū
Et tu cū Baldo: Cinna deserte tuo
Juris Alexāder doctore leguq pitus
Cornelii decoret q pbitate for
Scripsit facūdis hic cōmtaria urbis
Maximus ingenio candidus eloqo—

I introduce my notice of the book which follows with a certain sort of complacency, as I am furnished from it with an apology of the highest authority for expatiating somewhat largely upon books of this character and description.

ALEXANDRI TARTAGNI de Imola Lectura super toto titulo de verborum obligationibus a peritissimis viris diligentissime emendata.

On the last page is the following colophon :

" Finit Lectura excellentissimi utriusque Juris Monarche domini Alexandri de Imola de verborum obligationibus. Impressum Bononie ad instantiam Sigismundi de libris per magistrum Henricum de Colonia ydibus Novembris Anno a Domini incarnatione millessimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo—Laus Deo."

Large folio.

On the subject of this book it will, perhaps, be sufficient to quote the words of Audiffredi.

" Errant et valde quidem mea sententia ii Bibliographi, qui hujus generis Editiones vel nullo, vel certe exiguo in pretio habendas esse generaliter pronuntiant. Certum siquidem est ex ipsis non paucas, ita veteris typographiæ præstantiam demonstrare, ut nesciam an ex alterius cujuscunque generis libris, melius plenius-que dignosci ea possit. In harum numero certe habenda est hæc TARTAGNI lectura, quæ cum characteris etsi Semigothici pulchritudine et nitore, tum linearum rectitudine, tum exacta ac, pene geometrica columnarum ab utraque parte terminatione, earumque grata proportione, tum chartæ qualitate ac denique marginum amplitudine, nulli, certe paucis ex pulchrioribus magnificentioribusque Sæc XV. editionibus cedit."

I am induced to give place to the two following books, because one has escaped the vigilance of Audiffredi; and of the other, though printed

at

at Rome so early as 1473, the printer cannot be ascertained.

. . . .

UBALDIS de Perusio Nicolai de tractatus de Successionibus ab intestato. Rome. Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXI. die penultima Septembris.

This is mentioned by Denis in his Supplement to Maittaire, p. 10.

The second edition, printed at Rome in 1473, is said to resemble those books which have at the end of the colophon "Apud. S. Eustach. in domo Ant. et Raph. de Vulteriis."——

FRANCISCUS DE ZABARELLIS.

ZABARELLIS Francisci de Lectura super Clementinis.

Romæ. Georgius Laur de Herbipoli. 1477.

Francis Zabarella, or De Zabarellis, better known by the name of The Cardinal of Florence, wrote a great variety of works. He was famous for his opposition to the celebrated John Huss of Prague, and was, before his elevation, Professor of the Canon Law at Florence. He afterwards acted a conspicuous part as the political agent of the Pope to Sigismund at the Council

Council of Constance, and became so popular as to be considered universally as the Pope elect; but he died in the interval.

For more concerning him the reader may consult Thomasinus de Elog. Viror. illust. p. 136.

Vossius calls him "acutissimus doctissimusque Philosophus, imo Philosophorum nostri sæculi Princeps."

Zochis de Ferraria.

I conclude my account of books of the Canon and Civil Law with one which, for curiosity as a rare book, will hardly give place to any which precede.

Zochis de Ferraria Jacobi de Canon utriusque Sexus disputatus et repetitus.

Patavii. Bartholomæus de Valde Zochio et Martinus de Septem Arboribus. 1472. Fol.

Braun, speaking of this book, observes:—"Hac de editione altum tenent bibliographi silentium, ex quo insignis ejusdem raritas adparet."

This was one of the first books printed at Padua, at which place these two printers introduced the art in this year. The first book they produced

produced was La Fiametta di Boccacio. They printed in conjunction till some time in the following year, when the name of Martinus de Septem Arboribus no longer appears. The following notices may perhaps be considered as not improperly supplemental to this subject.

Brescia.

Brescia is a considerable town in Lombardy, and I have more than once had occasion to speak of the great rarity of the books printed at this place, of which Lord Spencer possesses an extraordinary and valuable collection. That printing was introduced here in the year 1473, and by Thomas Ferrandus and Petrus Villa, there can be no doubt; but which of the two produced the first book is by no means so evident.

Santander, always acute, and generally accurate, calls the book about to be described, the first book printed at Brescia; but he is unquestionably mistaken: the first book is the unique Virgil in the collection of Earl Spencer, described in my third volume, p. 232, 233. This is evident from the dates. The Virgil is dated April 21, 1473; the book now to be described has the date of xii. Kl. Junii in the first part, and in the last, m.cccc.lxxiii. tertio Kl. Junii.

It

It is, however, of extraordinary rarity, and involves other matters also sufficiently interesting to merit a place here.

Statuta Brixiæ.

Statuta Communis Brixiæ ex recensione Thomæ Ferrandi Brixiæ XII Kl. Junii M.CCCC.XXIII. Fol.

It is very uncommon indeed to find this book complete, being divided into six different parts, and, as before observed of different dates.

It appears from the subscription at the end of the fifth part of these Statutes, that the printer Ferrardus had reduced himself to extreme perplexity by the enormous expence of the work. Another proof that, in the infancy of typography, the first printers had occasion for all their patience and perseverance to overcome the difficulties which obstructed their pursuit. The expression of Ferrandus is this:

"Ex quo imprimi per me Thomam Ferrandum Statuta cepta sunt, tanta signate pecuniæ jactura facta est, ut vendendi volumina in quo tantam operam impensamque imposui, spes reliqua vel nulla vel exigua sit mihi."

Statuta

Statuta Verona.

Leges et Statuta Veronæ.

Impressio accuratissime facta est in urbe præclara Vicentiæ ad requisitionem et expensam providorum virorum Antonii, Gerardi, Joannis, Petri, et Bartolomei fratrum et filiorum quorundam S. Zaroti de Placentia civium Veronæ non atramento nec plumali calamo neque stilo aureo sed artificiose quadam mirabili adinventione imprimendi seu caratherizandi (sic pro characterizandi)—Hoc opus sic effigiatum impressum est per Hermannum Levilapidem Coloniensem —Anno dni M.CCCC.LXXV.

In the Bishop of Ely's collection.

Statuta Ferrariæ.

Statuta Civitatis Ferrariæ.

Ferrariæ. Severinus Ferrariensis. 1476.

A very rare book, in the Gothic character, and seldom seen perfect.

De Bure says, it was by a printer of the name of Severus; but he is mistaken: there was no printer at Ferrara of that name. Barufaldi, in his

his account of books printed at this place, ascertains the name to be Severinus.

There was a copy of this book in the collection of the Cardinal Brienne, which sold for ninety-two livres.

Statuta Romæ.

Statuta antiqua Vrbis Romæ, jussu Pauli II. reformata et locupletata.

Romæ Udalricus Han circa 1470.

This book is without name of place, printer, or date of the year; but there can be no doubt of its being printed by Ulric Han, being precisely in the same type with the Livy of 1470.

The following books are in Earl Spencer's collection:

Statuta Ecclesiæ Coloniensis.

Coloniæ per Johannem Guldenschaff. 1478.

This is a beautiful book. The printer, Guldenschaff, came to Cologne from Mentz, and printed a great many works.

Le Livre Coustumier du Pays et Duché de Normandie, avec l'exposition d'i celui.

Jura et consuetudines quibus regitur Ducatus Normandiæ.

Finit anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo tercio.

This is upon vellum. Panzer, however, expresses a doubt about the accuracy of the date.

Auctoritates Decretorum.

Impresse Colonie Agrippine per me Petrum de Olpe, sub anno e nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo finite et complete ipso die lune xxii Mensis Junii. Finiunt feliciter. Deo gratias.

Francisci de Platea de Restitutionibus Usuris et excommunicationibus.

Before the colophon are these verses:

Quem legis impressus dum stabit in ere character
Dum non longa dies vel fere fata prement.
Candida perpetue non deerit fama Basilee
Phidiacum hinc superat Leonardus ebur
Cedite Chalcographi millesimo vestra figura est
Archetipas fingit solus et ille notas.

M.CCCC.LXXIII.

M.CCCC.LXXIII. Nicolao Trono Duce Veneciarum (sic) regnante impressum fuit hoc opus Padue. Fœliciter.

In the Roman character, without signatures, &c. &c.

The following most rare and curious book is in the King's Library.

Singularia in causis criminalibus excellentissimi Juris monarchæ dmni LUDOVICI (PONTANI) DE ROMA prodita ut sunt atque ordinata secundum ordinem titulorum qnti libri Decretalium per dnm Laurentium de Pallacrotiis Juris utriusque Padue doctorem famosissimum: item Pii secundi Pont. Max. de Mulieribus pravis cum quibusdam excerptis ex Lactantii institutionibus, Prudentio, Juvenali, Bernardo, Alexandreidos libro quinto, &c. Ejusdem Pii de laude et Epitaphiis Virorum illustrium compendiosus et delectabilis tractatus (*e. g.* Virgilii Pastor, Arator, Eques, &c. Ciceronis Largus et exundans de Ingenio, &c. Sanguine causidici, &c. ex Juvenal.

This book is in the Gothic character, and one of the most beautiful of all the early printed books which I have seen. The type is of the larger size, and has no signatures, catchword, &c. &c.

Thus

Thus I conclude my description of a class of books, the dryness of which I have endeavoured to enliven as well as I could. I am however confident, that they comprehend among them a great many which are very well deserving the attention of the curious for various particulars. The copies of some of them which I have seen on vellum in the King's Library, and in the collections of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Ely, exceed most of the early printed books in beauty and splendour. Many of them also exhibit the most beautiful and perfect specimens of the vellum then used for these purposes, and, as in the conclusion of my last volume, the few observations which I made on paper appear to have been acceptable, I venture to take this opportunity of adding a little to that subject, with a few remarks upon vellum.

The invention of vellum has been usually, though erroneously, ascribed to Attalus, king of Pergamos, now Bergamo, from which circumstance, according to the authority of Jerom, came the Latin word Pergamena. "Unde et Pergamenarum nomen adhunc usque diem tradenti sibi invicem posteritati servatum est." Jerom. Epist. Select. Edit. Lanisii—Paris. 1613. From which also doubtless came the French word *Parchemin*, and our *Parchment*. But the art of writing on the skins of animals was unquestionably known long before that king of

Pergamos lived, to whom the honour of this invention is given. Eumenes, king of Pergamos, was contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and his motive for giving his attention to the improvement of vellum was this which follows:

The Ægyptian monarch was anxiously employed in establishing and perfecting his magnificent library at Alexandria: with these feelings and views he prohibited the exportation of the papyrus from his dominions, that he might never be subject to the inconvenience of wanting paper for the multitude of scribes whom he perpetually employed to copy the manuscripts, to collect which he employed skilful emissaries in every part of the known world.

Before this period the exportation of papyrus was a very considerable article of Ægyptian commerce. This subject is discussed at great length by Count Caylus, in the Memoires de l'Academie des Belles Lettres, tom. xxvi. p. 267. The Ægyptians carried the cultivation of the papyrus to so great a degree of refinement, that they appropriated certain districts to it; thus endeavouring to secure a monopoly of the article.

Upon this subject Strabo remarks, that the Ægyptians, in this particular, imitated the Jews, who practised the same artifice with respect to their palms and balm, suffering them to grow in few places, that the scarceness might increase the value. The passage is exceedingly corrupt, and

and requires the acuteness of a Porson to illuminate. See Strabo, Ed. Almeloveen. tom. ii. p. 1151.

Now I am on the subject of Strabo, the learned reader will excuse a short digression, to introduce a happy emendation of the text in this book, as proposed by the Professor.

Describing a part of Alexandria, t. ii. p. 1145, Strabo is made to say, Εϛι δε και Πανιον υψος τι χαροποιηλον στροβιλοειδες. The corruption is easily removed by adopting Mr. Porson's reading of στροβιλι ειδες.

To return to the papyrus. I have somewhere also seen this artifice of the Ægyptians compared to that of the Dutch in some of their Spice Islands, who, to limit the produce, destroy whole plantations of cinnamon.

That the refined and luxurious Romans very highly improved the quality and appearance, both of vellum and paper, is unquestionable. This appears from various passages in their best authors. Ovid, writing to Rome from his place of exile, complains bitterly that his epistle must be sent plain, simple, and without the customary embellishments.

Nec te purpureo velent vaccinia nigro
Nec titulus minio nec cedro charta notetur
Nec fragili geminæ potiantur pumice frontes.

On this subject see Lambinet. Recherches. Historiques Litteraires, &c.

See also Martial, l. xiv. E. vii. where he describes the various articles upon which the Romans wrote:

> Esse puta ceras licet hæc membrana vocatur
> Delebis, quoties scripta novare voles.

From Martial also it appears, that there were tablets appropriated to amatory writing, and these were called Vitelliani.

> Nondum legerit hos licet puella
> Novit quid cupiant Vitelliani.

Of what this substance was composed I pretend not to say.

Pliny enumerates and describes eight different kinds of paper.

1. Charta Hieratica—sacred paper, used only for books of religion. From adulation of Augustus it was also called Charta Augusta and Charta Livia.

2. Charta Amphitheatrica — from the place where it was fabricated.

3. Charta Fannia—from Fannius, the manufacturer.

4. Charta Saitica—from Sais in Egypt. This appears to have been a coarser kind.

5. Charta Tœniotica—from the place where made,

made, now Damietta. This was also of a less fine quality.

6. Charta Claudia. This was an improvement of the Charta Hieratica, which was too fine.

7. Charta Emporitica. A coarse paper for parcels.

There was also a paper called Macrocollum, which was of a very large size.

Of all these the Charta Claudia was the best.

It is probable, that the coarser vellum or parchment was used on one side only, and rolled up, from whence the word Volumen. This was doubtless made of the skins of various animals —sheep, lamb, kid, &c. more or less polished.

The finer vellum is said to have been made of the skin of a calf immaturely or still born, and necessarily much whiter and finer than parchment.

I have already referred the reader to the Dissertation of Count Caylus, or I could easily expatiate on this article, by curious extracts from Pliny and other writers. I shall conclude, therefore, with observing, that it does not appear that there was any other manufacture of paper except of the brown and coarsest kind in this country before the year 1690, till which period Anderson, in his History of Commerce, informs us, that we paid France no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds annually for paper.

It seems to be generally agreed, that paper was made of cotton at the conclusion of the ninth century; but it is by no means determined when paper was first fabricated from linen rags. The learned Meerman proposed a reward to the different societies of Europe to ascertain this fact, and the little volume which he published now of extraordinary rarity, de Chartæ lineæ origine, contains the various answers which he received on the subject of his inquiry. These epistles, of course, involve much curious and interesting matter; but none of them precisely determine the fact. There appears no reason to believe, that paper of this description was in use, at least commonly, much before the year 1300. Some writers indeed affirm, that it was not in general use till a long time afterwards.

ZACHARIAS CALIERGUS.

ZACHARIAS CALIERGUS.

THE name of ALDUS MANUTIUS has been always and not undeservedly celebrated, as one to which literature is as much indebted as to any other in that memorable æra, in which the invention of printing rescued the valuable remains of antiquity from impending oblivion.

We owe much to his zeal, to his learning, and to his indefatigable diligence. This, however, is not the whole of our obligation: his liberality and munificence attracted around him almost all the learned Greeks, who at that time resorted to Italy. They seem to have domesticated themselves with him, to have been the companions of his labours, to have contributed their learning and talents to the common cause, and to the perfection of every work which issued from his press. Janus Lascaris, Arsenius the Archbishop of Monembasia, (a town of the Morea, of which the modern name is Malvasia,) Marcus Musurus, Aristobulus Apostolius, Ducas Cretensis, who were among the most learned of their nation, are not those alone of his literary associates whose names are recorded.

Besides all these, there are two other personages who appear to have been instigated by the

the example of Aldus to engage in the same honourable employment, and as a larger field was opened, than could be occupied by a single individual, to have entered earnestly upon it.

Nicolaus Blastus and Zacharias Caliergus were Cretans by birth, and, as it appears by various documents, descended from noble families in that island. Very little more is known of either; to Blastus the terms εὐγενὴς and δοκιμώτατος are applied in the colophon to the first production of Caliergus, the Etymologicum Magnum of Caliergus. Gyraldus says,

" Est et apud Cretenses nobilissima Calloergorum familia ex qua et alii floruere viri præcellentes. Fuit et inter hos Zacharias Calloergus qui tum Venetiis tum Romæ versatus est, ubi et publicavit typis Græcis excusos, Pindarum cum Commentariis et Theocritum, aliaque nonnulla.

He is also by Erasmus, in one of his Epistles, called " Juvenis eximie doctus."

Of the successful exertions of these two distinguished persons in the production of some of the most beautiful editions of Greek books that ever appeared, it is my purpose, in this section, to give some account.

Blastus, as having furnished the means of engaging in so great an undertaking, for the larger works are declared to have been printed at his expence, must have been a person of considerable property. Of his literary abilities no mention

tion is any where made. This, however, was not the case with Caliergus: to say nothing of the commendatory expressions of Erasmus above introduced, the great work of the Etymologicum is expressly said in the colophon to be conducted and corrected, πόνῳ καὶ δεξιότητι Ζαχαρίᾳ Καλλιέργῃ τῇ Κρητος: ample testimonies of his learning are also recorded by Musurus, Lascaris, and other of his cotemporaries; and indeed without these we might satisfactorily form our own judgment from the editions which he has given to the world.

1. ETYMOLOGICUM MAGNUM.

The first book published by Caliergus is certainly the most splendid, which had hitherto come from the Greek press. In imitation not improbably of Aldus, he seems to have deserted the older manuscript character which had been used in the Lascaris, the Æsop, the Homer, the Isocrates, &c. and to have adopted that cursive one, which probably more resembled that which was actually used at the time. From its near similitude to that used in the scholia of the Callimachus and Apollonius printed in capital letters, I should almost be induced to suspect that Caliergus had some concern in these, as well as in the three other capital letter books, namely, the

the Anthologia, the Euripides, and the Gnomæ. Such suspicion appears the more warranted from the connection which was known to exist between Caliergus and Janus Lascaris, the editor of the above books.

The work to which I have adverted above is the ETYMOLOGICUM MAGNUM. Upon this book, its origin, and its author, some curious observations are to be found in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius, vol. x. p. 18. very well deserving the attention of the learned reader.

Some have supposed that the name of the author was Megalus, or Megales; others have given it to Suidas: some again have ascribed it to Marcus Musurus, and others to our Zacharias Caliergus. The fact seems to be, that in the publication of this work, Caliergus was directed by Musurus, that it might be a companion to the edition of Suidas, which was then preparing at Milan under the care of Demetrius Chalcondylas.

The ETYMOLOGICUM MAGNUM is a large folio, printed in two columns. The paper is of a substantial but fine texture. Before each letter of the alphabet is a wooden ornament, resembling the Delineations in the Byzantine manuscripts, and the capital letter is of the same sort. The first page exhibits a long Greek epigram by Musurus, and a shorter one by Joannes Gregoropylus, a Cretan; and it is a fact not altogether

altogether unworthy of notice, that all the individuals concerned in this great work were natives of Crete. This curious incident appears from the concluding lines of the epigram of Musurus.

Κρὴς γὰρ ὁ τορνέυσας, τὰ δὲ χαλκέα Κρὴς ὁ συνείρας
Κρὴς ὁ καθ' ἓν στίξας, κρὴς ὁ μολυβδοχύτης
Κρὴς δαπανᾷ νίκης ὁ φερώνυμος αὐτὸς ὁ κλείων
Κρὴς τάδε, κρησιν ὁ κρὴς ἥπιος αἰγιοχος.

The second page of the Etymologicum M. contains a Greek epistle by Musurus addressed to the students at Padua, among whom he had formerly been engaged in teaching the Greek language. At this period he was employed in giving Greek lectures at Venice, and, as Fabricius observes, "frequenti semper et gravi Auditorio."

In the epistle above mentioned Musurus details the difficulties which had attended the work, the jealousy which it had excited, and the necessity which was imposed upon the printer to form a new set of types, lest the adoption of any which had been used before by others, should expose him to a legal prosecution.

This last circumstance demonstrates, that some jealousy was excited by the attempt, and that the privilege procured by Aldus from the Senate of Venice, for an exclusive property, in the Theodorus of 1495, the first of the kind, I believe, which was ever granted, made the contemporary

temporary editors very cautious in their proceedings.

As this edition, though of great price, is not remarkably uncommon, it will not be necessary to add much more concerning it. The contents of the volume are thus summarily given by Fabricius:

" Etymologicon magnum studiosis Græcæ linguæ Syllogen præclaram exhibit observationum omnis generis Grammaticarum etymologicarum, mythologicarum et lexicarum ex variis Grammaticis, etymologicis, et lexicis congestarum, et præterea viginţiquinque, vel triginta circiter populorūm glossas. Illic enim legas voces sed paucas quasdam Æolum, Alexandrinorum, Apolloniatarum, Ambraciotarum, Arabum, Arcadum, Bithynorum, Bæotorum, Chiorum, Cnidiorum, Corinthiorum, Cretensium, Cypriorum, Cyrenæorum, Ephesiorum, Eretriensium, Gortyniorum, Hermionensium, Ionum, Laconum, Lyciorum, Lydorum, Macedonum, Megarensium, Mesapiorum, Messeniorum, Nicäensium, Oropiorum, Pamphyliorum, Pergæorum, Phrygum, Ponticorum, Rheginorum, Rhodiorum, Samiorum, Siculorum, Syracusanorum, Tarentinorum, Thessalorum, Thracum, Træzeniorum; Italorum et Romanorum, Indorum, Persarum, Phœnicum, sive Pænorum, Syrorum et Turcarum. In etymologia vocum tradenda non

non tam suam exponit sententiam, quam quæ apud Grammaticos vel alios scriptores passim reperit, enarrat."

The substance of the Greek colophon at the end of the volume states, that it was printed at the expence of Nicolaus Blastus, under the patronage of Anna, the daughter of Lucas Notaras, lately great Duke of Constantinople, and finally by the "labour and dexterity" of Caliergus of Crete in the year 1499, and on the eighth day of the month Metagitnion, which corresponds with our July. The last leaf contains the register.

I lament to say, that my endeavours to procure some information concerning this illustrious lady, certainly one of the first female patrons of Greek literature, and of her father Lucas Notaras, have been ineffectual.

Except in the following expression of Maittaire, I have no where seen any allusion to the lady.

"Sic elegantissima hæc Etymologici editio conjunctis utriusque sexus subsidiis peracta est. Rarum sane et laudabile litteraturæ illo temporis florentis argumentmm."

There is an allusion to Lucias Notaras in a note to Fabricius; which, as some readers may perhaps have the opportunity of pursuing, my insertion of the words may afford the opportunity.

"De

" De hoc Notara confer Martinum Crusium in Turco Græcia." P. 55.

This, however, was not the only book which Blastus and Caliergus produced in the year 1499. We have from them in the same elegant type, but in a smaller volume.

2. ΣΙΜΠΛΙΚΙΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΥ ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΔΕΚΑ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ.

This, with the cypher of Nicolas Blastus, which had before been used in the Etymologicum Magnum, forms the title of the book, and is printed in red ink. The text follows in the next page, and is concluded by a colophon, the same with the preceding, except that the names of Anna and of Lucas Notaras are not mentioned. It is expressed to have been finished on the fifth day of the month Panepsion, which, in our reckoning, is the 26th of October.

This book is much more rare than the former, and with that which next follows, and which is of still greater rarity, was probably intended by Caliergus as supplementary to the edition of Aristotle's works lately printed by Aldus.

3. ΥΠΟΜ-

3. ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΦΩ ΝΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΦΩΝΗΣ ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΥ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΜΕΙΟΥ

This book is also in a smaller folio. In the colophon it is said to have been printed at the expence of Blastus in the year 1500, and completed on the ninth day of the month Scirrophorion, which is the same as our 24th of May. The name of Caliergus is omitted, but as the character of the book is exactly the same as that of the two which preceded, we may presume that this was also executed by him.

Copies of all the above curious and valuable books are in the libraries of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

4. GALENI THERAPEUTICORUM LIBRI XIV. ET AD GLAUCONA LIBRI II.

This volume, which concluded the larger labours of Caliergus during his residence at Venice, is among the very rarest of the early printed Greek books.

It contains two treatises of Galen, the former of which has the following title in the first page before the text.

ΓΑΛΗΝΟΥ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥ
ΤΙΚΗΣ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΥ ΛΟ
ΓΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ

The whole work, which consists of fourte books, ends in the signature M. 9. and is f lowed by

ΓΑΛΗΝΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ Γλαυ
ΚΩΝΑ, ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙ-
ΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΔΥΟΒΙ-
ΒΛΙΟΝ πρῶΤΟΝ

This volume concludes with a colophon, stati that it was printed at Venice, at the expence the noble and excellent Nicolas Blastus, in t year 1500, on the fifth of the month Panepsi (November). It is a folio larger than the t which precede, but not so large as the Etymo gicum Magnum. The types of all four volun are the same.

The Bishop of Ely possesses a copy of t very valuable book.

CEBES cum aliis.
Sine Nota Anni

This is by far the rarest of all the Gr books printed by Caliergus. Indeed I know

of two copies, of which one only is perfect: this is in the possession of my friend, Dr. Charles Burney. The contents of the volume are:

Κέβητος πίναξ
Βασιλείω τῷ μεγάλῳ λόγος ὡρὸς
τὸς νέους, πῶς ἂν Ἑλληνικῶν ὠφε-
-λοῖντο λόγων.
Πλυτάρχυ περὶ παιδῶν ἀγωγῆς·
Ξενοφῶντος Ἱερων—

Of this edition of this tract of Plutarch, Professor Wyttenbach does not appear to have had any knowledge.

The book has no indication of date, place or printer. At the end in Greek is the word τελος. The type is precisely the same as that used by Caliergus.

After the completion of these works we hear no more of Blastus, and whether Caliergus lost his patron by death, or by any disagreement with him, his literary labours were also for some years suspended. Between the years 1500 and 1509 his name does not appear; he continued, however, to reside at Venice, and in this last year printed the two following small books.

AGAPETUS.

AGAPETI Diaconi de officio Regis at Justiniarum Imperatorem. Gr. et Lat. 12mo.

This is a very small duodecimo, of only two sheets, with a separate Latin translation also of two sheets.

The type is remarkably neat, but somewhat smaller than that made use of in the other books. The Greek has no title, except that which, after the manner of ancient editions, precedes the text in the first page.

There is a colophon affixed both to the Greek and to the Latin translation, declaring the place, the year, and the name of the printer.

This little book is extremely scarce, particularly with the Latin translation, which is perhaps the only specimen that we have of the Latin types of Caliergus.

The Bishop of Ely has a perfect copy.

HOROLOGION.

HOROLOGION Græce.

This is a ritual of the Greek church, and is printed in the same character with the Agapetus, and

and is also a small duodecimo with the date of 1509.

It does not appear that Caliergus printed any more books at Venice. He removed from thence to Rome, probably about the year 1512, on the invitation of Leo the Tenth, who looked to the abilities of so very distinguished a printer, while preparations were making for that splendid establishment which will form the subject of the ensuing article.

Many circumstances will appear which lead to a confirmation of this conjecture, and to demonstrate that Caliergus was actually employed by the pontiff.

PINDAR.

The first book printed by Caliergus at Rome was Pindar, with the Scholiast, which had not appeared in the former edition of this Greek poet by Aldus. The book itself is not remarkably uncommon, though good copies are not frequently to be found.

It is in a quarto form, and the types are the same with those which appear in the two small volumes above described, which he printed before he left Venice.

The colophon shows that it was printed in the house of Augustinus Cisius, and at the

expence of Cornelius Benignus of Viterbo, in the year 1515.

Agortino Chisi or Chiji who is mentioned above, was a native of Sienna, and had fixed himself as a merchant at Rome, where he built a splendid mansion, and became a distinguished patron of literature. A printing press was established in his house, from whence this edition of Pindar, and probably that of Theocritus, proceeded, as Cornelius Benignus of Viterbo was employed in preparing both of them. This man was a very considerable Greek scholar, and had been before employed with other learned men in superintending the publication of editions of antient authors, particularly that of Ptolemy the geographer, a Latin translation of which appeared at Rome in 1507.

In the second page after the title is an epigram of Lampridius to this Cornelius Benignus, in which the typographical beauty of the work is celebrated, and not undeservedly.

THEOCRITUS.

The Pindar was followed in the succeeding year by Theocritus. This edition was enlarged and improved by the addition of the arguments to the Idylls, the Scholia printed separately, and observations by Joannes Pediasinus on the Syrinx.

rinx. These Scholia were now for the first time published, and had been collected by Caliergus at different times and places.

It is an octavo volume, and was printed, as appears by the colophon, at the expence of Cornelius Benignus, in January 1516.

In the second page is a Greek epistle by Caliergus, in which he has observed, that he had printed the works of Theocritus a second time with the addition of six Idylls, the Securis, the Alæ, and Ten Epigrams, which Aldus had never seen, together with the Scholiast.

From this circumstance it is evident, that Caliergus had never met with the edition of a part of Theocritus, which had been printed, and probably before the edition by Aldus, at Milan, in the types of the Isocrates of 1493.

This affords a proof of the early rarity of that book, and of the small number of copies which had been printed. The claim, however, which Caliergus makes, of being the first editor of the Idylls, and other poems, above mentioned, is unfounded.

These had all appeared in the preceding year at Florence from the press of Philip Junta. That this should be unknown to Caliergus is the more surprising, as in a Greek epistle prefixed to that most rare and valuable edition of Theocritus, the editor, Philippus Pandulphinus, observes, that he has followed a copy which had

been corrected by Marcus Musurus, and which had been used by him whilst engaged in the employment of teaching Greek at Padua, a place where Caliergus himself had been similarly occupied.

In the course of the following year, namely, in 1517, Caliergus printed two books; the first was:

THOMÆ MAGISTRI ECLOGÆ ATTICÆ DIALECTI.

Small octavo.

Prefixed is an Epistle in Greek from Caliergus to Emanuel Sylvius, Ambassador τῦ θεοσεβεστατυ και ανικητυ Εμμανουηλ Λυσιτανιας βασιλεως.

This Epistle confirms the opinion I have always entertained, that Caliergus must have been very poor; for we never find him engaged in his profession, but under the protection of some munificent patron. This may also in some degree account for the long interval which passed between the last work printed by him at Venice, and the first which he published at Rome.

In this Epistle, after giving his reasons for selecting the Thomæ Magistri Eclogæ, he says, that after having had to encounter many storms and difficulties, he had found a harbour of safety and tranquillity in Sylvius, whose love of Greek literature

literature had induced him generously to assist him in this work.

Of this Michael Sylvius I am able to find no account.

The Epistle is followed by an Epigram in Greek by Lactantius Ptolemæus, addressed to the same Sylvius, who is called the morning star of Portugal—φωσφορος αστηρ.

Next follows a second Epigram in Greek, by the same person, commendatory of the work.

In the same year, 1517, we had also from the same press,

PHRYNICHI Sylloge Atticarum Vocum, Græce per Zacharian Caliergum. Small 8vo.

This was now for the first time published.

The first page has the title in Greek, beneath which is the Two-headed Eagle of Caliergus, with the cypher Z. K. in the middle.

The second page has a dedicatory Epistle in Greek from Phrynichus to Cornelianus, but it is in the Greek printed Κορλιανῳ.

Phrynichus was a sophist who flourished in the reigns of Antoninus and Commodus, and this Cornelianus was a rhetorician in the confidential service of those emperors.

The colophon gives the name of the printer, the place, and the date, with the addition that it was in the reign of Leo X.

Phrynichus

Phrynichus appeared a second time in conjunction with Thomas Magister, Moschopulus, Ammonius, &c. by Aldus, in 1524. The tract was again printed at Paris, in 1532, by Michael Vascosanus, with Thomas Magister, Moschopulus, and Ælian. et Orbicius, de vocabulis militaribus sive Tacticis.

There is a great deal on the subject of Phrynichus, and of his opinions on the subject of Menander's purity of style, in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius. V. 4. P. 520, et seq.

I am very strongly inclined to believe, that both before and after this publication, Caliergus was employed at the very celebrated academy of Leo X. which that Pope established so honourably to himself, as the friend and patron of literature on the Quirinal Hill.

I am confirmed in this conjecture from a small duodecimo volume, which is entitled OCTOECHOS, and is a ritual of the Greek church. This has the name of Caliergus. I shall, however, discuss this subject more at length in a succeeding article.

The illustrious pontiff, Leo X. died in the year 1521, after which we have only one other book in which Caliergus was concerned. This, however, is a very considerable volume, being the Greek Lexicon which bears the name of

PHAVORINUS.

This is a large and thick folio, in the same type with the Pindar and all the other editions printed at Rome by Caliergus, except the Octoechos above mentioned.

In the title-page are three Greek epigrams; one by Joannes Lascaris, one by Politian, and a third by Scipio Carteromachus; all in commendation of the work.

In the second page there is an Epistle in Greek, addressed by Phavorinus to the Cardinal Julius de Medicis. Phavorinus collected the materials, edited the book, and defrayed the expences; but the colophon shows that it was printed by Caliergus at Rome in 1523.

The following is the best account of Phavorinus that I have been able to compile.

His real name was Guarino, which, after the custom of the time, he latinized, and called himself Varinus. To Varinus he afterwards subjoined the name of Favorinus, because he had his birth in the neighbourhood of Favera. He was born at Camerino, and as he died a very old man in 1537, it is probable that he came into the world not later than about 1460.

It is certain, that he learned Greek and Latin at Florence, under the direction of Poli-

tian, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. During his residence at Florence he made himself still more perfectly acquainted with the Greek language, by the help of Janus Lascaris. Here also he rendered himself so acceptable to the family of the Medici, that he was appointed preceptor to John de Medicis, afterwards that illustrious pontiff Leo X. At Florence also he became known to Julius de Medicis, afterwards Pope Clement VII.

In 1512 we find him executing the office of librarian to the house of the Medici, by which title and character he is addressed in a book de exilio by Aloysius.

In 1514 he was appointed Bishop of Nocera.

I subjoin an account of his works.

1. He collected the Grammatical Tracts which were printed by Aldus under the title of Horti Adonidis. In this book Aldus certainly assisted, and so also did Urbanus; but as the principal part was executed by Varinus, it was justly called after his name. To this book Budæus was exceedingly indebted.

2. The next work of Phavorinus was,

Apopthegmata ex variis auctoribus per Joannem Stobæum collecta, Varino Favorino Camerte interprete.

This

This was printed at Rome by Jacobus Mazochius in 1517, reprinted at Rome 1519, and again Cracoviæ, 1529.

3. The Dictionarum Græcum above described. If further particulars concerning this book shall be required, it may be added, that Phavorinus seems to have ransacked the whole of Greek literature in accomplishment of his purpose.

Suidas, the Etymologicum Magnum, Phrynicus, Hesychius, Harpocration, Eustathius, and all the Greek scholiasts, afforded him materials for his work.

A second edition was printed in 1538 at Basil, which is also to be classed among the rarer books. It is printed in a smaller type, but has two copious Greek indexes.

It may yet further be remarked of this Greek Dictionary, that, with the exception of the imperfect and scanty one by Craston, published at Venice in 1492, this may claim the honour of being the first. Neither is it unworthy observation, that although Henry Stephens, in his celebrated Greek Lexicon, has copied from Phavorinus in a multitude of places, he never once vouchsafes to mention his name.

The following book which I have examined in the collection of Lord Spencer, so exactly resembles the smaller books printed by Caliergus in every particular, that I do not feel much hesitation in ascribing it to him.

EMANUELIS

EMANUELIS CHRYSOLORÆ EROTEMALA Græce, 12mo.

See on this book my third volume, p. 186.

LEO THE TENTH.

LEO THE TENTH.

It was not to be expected that the most magnificent of all the Roman Pontiffs would be unmindful on his elevation to the See of Rome, of the glory which had so long attached to his family, as the patrons of learned men. It might indeed reasonably be presumed, that he would employ the opulence, the dignity, and all the other means afforded him by his exalted station to the further promotion of literature. We accordingly find that this was among the first objects of his attention, nor have his noble and auspicious exertions been unnoticed by posterity, so that "Leo's golden days" are still classed among these æras, which were most propitious to learning and the polite arts.

Many of the predecessors of Leo, had from the period of the downfal of the Greek Empire,

pointed out the path he was to pursue, and had availed themselves of the conflux of Greek scholars into Italy, by employing the most distinguished among them, in the recovery of ancient authors, by establishing them as teachers in their Capitals, and by liberally rewarding their successful pursuits.

EUGENIUS the Fourth, immediately after the taking of Constantinople, founded an academy at Rome, for the reception of these illustrious fugitives. The German artists who had been dispersed, partly by the separation of the partnership between Fust and Guttenberg, and partly by the siege of Mentz, were domiciliated and protected at Rome by PIUS, and by PAUL the second, who encouraged them also in these honorable and useful labours, of which the proofs have before been exhibited in these volumes, in my circumstantial detail of the numerous editions of books which they printed.

Now that I am speaking of the German artists, and probably for the last time, I think myself justified in digressing a little from my immediate subject, to introduce a literary fact of some importance which has recently come to my knowledge.—

The reader of my volumes is already well aware that some doubt hangs over the fact, concerning the Bible, often mentioned by Bibliographers;

liographers, as printed by Fust and Guttenberg at Mentz, previous to the Psalter of 1457. I have certainly taken considerable pains, as far as my opportunity extended, to ascertain this matter, as may be seen in the commencement of my third Volume. It is unquestionable that no printed book with a date existed previous to the celebrated Psalter of 1457, although I was aware that there was a Bible in the National Library at Paris, of which one or two copies had been elsewhere seen without any date, of such undoubted antiquity, that the most sagacious Bibliographers had hesitated to what period after the invention of Typography, they were to be assigned.

There has recently arrived by private hands from Paris, a catalogue of choice and curious books in the cabinet of Firmin Didot, from which I literally transcribe the following article.

ART. 6. BIBLIA SACRA LATINA. Charactere gothico majori, quem *formæ* appellant, 2 vol. in fol. goth. mar. bl. dent.

" Cette Bible qui est de la plus grande rareté, et dont il est parlé dans la Bibliographie instructive, No. 25, et dans la Catalogue de Loménie,

intitulé, Index librorum, &c. Nos. 5 et 6, peut maintenant être regardée comme un des plus anciens livres imprimés, d'eprés les souscriptions que nous mettons ici, et qui ont été copiées sur un exemplaire que la Bibliothéque Impériale possede, et dont elle fit l'acquisition en 1792. Cette souscription, quoique manuscrité, n'en est pas moins authentiqué, puisqu'elle elle est de la main de l'écrivain, qui dans le temps a écrit les sommaires des chapitres, et enluminé les lettres initiales de ce précieux exemplaire, comme cela se pratiquait alors.

Elles se trovent a la fin de chaque volume, immédiatement après la derniere ligne imprimèe, et sont conçues ainsi qu'il suit.

"ET SIC EST FINIS PRIME PARTIS BIBLIE SEU VETERIS TESTAMENTI. ILLUMINATA SEU RUBRICATA ET LIGATA P. HENRICUM ALBOH ALIUS CREMER, ANNO DOMINI, M°CCCC°LVI°. FESTO BARTHOLOMEI APLI, DEO GRACIAS . . . . Alleluia."

Et au tome 2.

"ISTE LIBER ILLUMINATUS LIGATUS ET COMPLETUS EST P. HENRICUM, CREMER VICARIUM ECCLESIE COLLEGIATE SANCTI STEPHANI MAGUNTINO SUB ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO QUADRINGENTESIMO QUINQUAGESIMO SEXTO FESTO ASSUMPCIONIS GLORIOSE VIRGINIS MARIE, DEO GRACIAS. ALLELUIA." 28.

Quoique

Quoique cette Bible ne porte ni nom de ville, d'imprimeur, ni de date, il n'y a point de doubte qu'elle n'ait été imprimée à Mayence par Guttenburg et Fust, entre les années 1453 et 1456."

If the authenticity of the subscription by this Illuminator be allowed, and I see no reason to question it, no doubt can be entertained but that this is a copy of the Bible printed by Fust and Guttenberg in 1450. I may be permitted to add, that an intimate friend, in whose judgment and sagacity in these matters I may very well confide, has carefully examined the Bible from which Didot has copied this subscription in the National or as it is now called the Imperial Library at Paris. He entertains no doubt of its genuineness. It is written in a large character, and with every appearance of being contemporary with the book itself.

It would be a matter of some curiosity to know from what Library in Germany it was transferred to Paris. The principal person concerned in the direction of the Imperial Library is a German of the name of Van Praet, and perhaps his equal in Bibliographical knowledge is no where to be found. In this respect, he is a second Magliabechi. He not only knows the contents of every more valuable library in Eu-

rope, but the precise situation in which the choicest literary treasures are deposited. Woe be to that region, possessing any of these curiosities which may be exposed to the incursions of French Troops. The leader carries with him a schedule of the "Libri Desiderati," and the particular place in which they may be found, and without any compunctious feelings, they are speedily transferred to Paris.

I now resume my subject of the establishment of the academy on Monte Cavallo. ALEXANDER the Sixth, improved and augmented the institutions of his predecessor EUGENIUS; he erected a mansion for the accommodation and residence of the workmen who were employed by these artists, he enriched them by regular revenues, and increased their number by the accession of learned men from all parts of Europe.

This Establishment, however promising as it was in its beginning, and afterwards improved in its progress, was found by Leo the Tenth in his accession to the papacy, in a low and exhausted condition, its funds having been ungenerously diverted to very different purposes by the ambition of JULIUS the Second, his immediate predecessor. This great Pontiff, however, immediately on his promotion, not only exerted himself to replace on its former footing the system which had thus been injured, but with the most liberal views,

views, determined to augment and extend it, and to give the whole a greater degree both of splendor and utility.

For this purpose, he graciously invited professors in every science to repair to Rome, and take up their residence in his academy. He dispatched other learned men from his Capital into every part of Europe, and some from among them even into Asia*, with the object of discovering and collecting manuscripts. The part of Leo's correspondence with these eminent scholars, which is still extant, exhibits at the same time, the liberality of the Pope, and the earnest and equal zeal of those who were entrusted with his commissions.

The great object, however, of the Pontiff, was the improvement of Greek Literature, which hitherto, though it was flourishing in other parts of Italy, had been but little cultivated at Rome. For this purpose, he more particularly invited John Lascaris, and Marcus Musurus, to whom the revival of the Greek language is more indebted than to any other scholars, to take up their residence at Rome. Their destined employment was to superintend an academy of young Greeks whom he had also persuaded to remove to his

* Leo Africanus, the celebrated Arabian Biographer, was baptized at Rome by Leo, though he afterwards apostatized and became a Mahometan.

Capital, there to prosecute their studies. For their suitable and convenient accommodation, Leo purchased from the Cardinal of Sion, his mansion on the Quirinal Hill.

This Institution was soon accompanied by the establishment of a press, for the specific purpose of printing Greek books, to which the Pope was probably induced by the successful labours of Zacharias Caliergus, who had, as I have in some preceding pages represented, removed, probably on the invitation of Leo, between the years 1505 and 1515, to Rome, and had already edited the works of Pindar and Theocritus in that city.

It is much to be lamented, that a printing office introduced and established under the protection of a munificent Prince, assisted by scholars the most eminent of their time, and conducted by such an artist as Caliergus, should have made so limited a progress. The exertions of this press appear from the very first commencement, to have been languid, so that no more than four books issued from it during the life of the Pontiff, and at his death it was totally extinguished. Of the causes by which this calamity was occasioned, we are entirely ignorant. It could hardly have arisen from the want of pecuniary support, as it is not to be imagined that the treasury of Leo, however it might by other means have been exhausted, would not still have afforded

afforded an adequate supply to this branch of the Roman Academy, which was so peculiarly his own, and which it was both his delight and pride to have engrafted upon the establishments of his predecessors.

The failure of this academy is still the more deeply to be regretted, as the books from the press on the Quirinal Hill which have been preserved to us, are conspicuous among the most elegant and splendid specimens of typography of the sixteenth century.

They are all at this day of very rare occurrence, and are considered among the choicest ornaments of the cabinets of the curious.

That John Lascaris officiated as superintendent of this press, would satisfactorily appear, though historical evidence of the fact were wanting, and though his own epigrams, which are prefixed to some of these books, did not declare it. The singularity of the capital letters which appear in all of them to indicate the subject or word which is treated of or explained, seems to be borrowed from the five volumes in capitals heretofore described, and which were printed under his superintendence at Florence in the preceding century. The Letters also themselves, if not the same, are evidently cut in imitation of these, in the above-mentioned books. No printers name is found affixed, but the smaller characters are undoubtedly those of Caliergus,

Caliergus, and are authenticated by their identity with those which are found in a volume which has been already mentioned, namely, "Octoechos," Venet. per. Zach. Caliergum. 1520. 12mo.

By the date of this volume, it appears that Caliergus had returned to Venice before the death of his patron Leo, and that as he carried his types along with him, it may be reasonably inferred that the Roman press had already failed. The whole project, indeed, notwithstanding the zeal and ardor with which it had commenced, and the seemingly favourable auspices which attended its early progress, appears not to have succeeded. We hear very little of the academy after the death of Leo, and although the exertions of some succeeding Popes are known to have been made for its revival, they did not avail to produce any beneficial effect.

I shall now proceed to give some account of these rare and curious volumes, the first of which is,

I. PORPHYRII HOMERICARUM QUESTIONUM LIBER ET DE NYMPHARUM ANTRO IN ODYSSEA OPUSCULUM.

Græce.

Leonis decimi Pont. Max. beneficio e tene-

bris

bris erutum impresumque Romæ in Gymnasio Mediceo ad Caballinum mentem.' M.D.XVII. 4to.

In the title page of some Copies, the date is M.D.XVIII. in which the last I seems to have been added after the original title-pages were printed off.

II. Σχόλια παλαιὰ τῶν πάνυ Δοκιμῶν εἰς τὴν ΟΜΗΡΟΥ Ἰλιάδα.

Homeri Interpres pervetustus, seu Scholia Græca in Iliadem, addito ipsa Iliade proemissis duobus Jani Lascaris Eprigrammatibus.

Græce.

Romæ in Gymnasio collis Quirinalis in domo Angeli Collotii, 1517, die vii. Septembris. Leonis X. anno quinto. Fol.

This is a larger volume than the former, and the rarest of all the four. The words of the text are printed in capital letters, and the explication of them in running Greek types.

It appears from the Colophon, that Angelus Collatius (Angelo Collocci) was private Secretary to the Pope. The life of this personage has been written by Ubaldini, from whom we learn that he became possessor of the Villa and Gardens of Sallust, and was remarkable for his numerous

numerous and valuable collection of statues, busts, sepulchral memorials, coins, medals, &c. See Roscoe's Life of Leo X. v. 4. p. 280.

He is somewhere denominated by Ubaldini, "Vir sanctissimus, doctissimusque."

I should, before I conclude this article, observe, that the above-mentioned Scholia on the Iliad of Homer, are the same with those which were afterwards printed under the name of Didymus.

III. COMMENTARII IN SEPTEM SOPHOCLIS TRAGŒDIAS, quæ ex aliis ejus compluribus injuriâ temporum amissis solæ superfuerunt, opus exactissimum rarissimumque in Gymnasio Mediceo Caballini montis a Leone decimo Pont. Max. constituto recognitum repurgatumque; atque ad communem utilitatem, studiosorum in plurima exemplaria editum. Græcè. Anno Sexto Pontificatus Leonis decimi. 1518. 4to.

This is the most beautiful, though perhaps the most common of these four volumes, for we may collect from the Colophon, that a larger impression was printed. The word *constituto*, seems to imply, that the whole establishment on Monte Cavallo, was formed by Leo's individual exertions. The words are, however, to be limited to this particular part of it, and it should seem by the fiat at the conclusion, that part at least of the

the expence was defrayed by the printers themselves. This being a very curious document, I subjoin it.

Leo. P. P. X.

Universis et singulis ad quos hæ litteræ nostræ pervenerint Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Studia literarum et bonarum artium; quæ vitam humanā imprimis illustrare et excolere videnť: et antea dum in minore fortuna essemus; semper fovimus; et postq̄ ad supremum hunc honoris locum divina providentia evecti sumus; de iis; quantum in nobis fuit bene mereri nunq̄ cessavimus; facturi idem in posterum tanto libentius tantoq̄ liberalius; quanto ingenia ad artes ipsas capessendas fieri propēsiora et ardentiora cognoverimus. Cum itaq̄; dilecti filii adolescentes Gymnasii nostri in Quirinali colle per nos constituti Græcis artibus incumbentes hanc antiquissimorum et nunq̄; aňhac impressorū Homeri auctorū interpretatiōem formis excudēdā curaverit: nos cōsiderata operis utilitate, et fructo maximo: Qui ex tāti tamq̄; illustris poetæ expositiōe ad studiosas pervēturus ē, et simul habita ratione laborū et impēsa; quas chalcographie excudēdū librū cōtulere; opere pretiū facere visi sumus; si ad eā rem juvādā favorē et auctoritatē n̄ram adjiceremus. Ne quid igit ī præjudiciū Gymnasii

nasii fraudeq̃ detrimẽtū dictor impressorū cōmittat; volumus et mādamus; ne quis nos ipsos auctores decẽnio proxime futuro imprimere, aut imprimi facere, aut impressos venūdare; venūdādosue dare ullis ī locis audeat sine licẽtia Gymnasii præfati; aut ejus curā geretiū; qui cōtra mādatū hoc ñrm fecerit; admiserit, is universæ dei ecclesiæ toto orbe terrarū expero excomunicatusq; esto; præterea libris et aureis quīgẽtis ad arbitriū ñrm applicādis sine ulla remissione multator. præcipientes universis et singulis Archiepiscopis; Episcopis; eorq; vicariis; necnō nostris, et S. R. E. officialibus et quẽlibet magistratū tam ī alma urbe q extra eā gerẽtibus; et aliis ad quos spectat ī virtute sanctæ obediẽtiæ; ut p̄missa ad oẽm instātiā dicti Gymnasii ipsiusq; Rectorum faciāt īviolabiliter observari cōtrariis nō obstantibus quibuscunq; Datum Romæ apud Sanctū Petrū sub annulo Piscatoris Die VII. Septẽbris. M. D. XVII. Pontificatus nostri Anno Quinto.

IV. ΑΠΟΦΘΕΓΜΑΤΑ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ ΡΗΤΟΡΩΝ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΗΤΩΝ. ΣΥΛΛΕΓΕΝΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ 'ΑΡΣΕΝΙΟΥ 'ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣ ΚΟΠΟΥ ΜΟΝΕΜΒΑΣΙΑΣ.

Preclara dicta Philosophorum, Imperatorum, Oratorum-

Oratorumque, et Poetarum, ab Arsenio Archiepiscopo Monembasiæ collecta.

This beautiful volume is in a small octavo, and to be perfect, should consist of two parts, the last of which, namely, the Dicta Poetarum is frequently wanting.

There were several distinguished persons of the name of Arsenius, but the compiler of this book was a native of Crete, and according to Fabricius, son of the celebrated Michael Apostolius, who being banished from his native country, came to Italy on the invitation of Cardinal Bessarion, and afterwards retired to Crete.

This Arsenius appears to have been one of the learned Greeks who were drawn to Rome by the invitation of Leo. In the preface to the Greek Scholia on Euripides, which were edited by him in Florence from the press of the Juntæ in 1534, he complains of his unsuccessful endeavours to interest Leo X. in favour of the Greek Church which was then in a state of great distress. He probably extended the same application and complaint to the papacy of Paul III. to whom the above book is dedicated, as he regrets his inability "salutandi officium præstare" on account of his age, his infirmities and his poverty.

Arsenius was, however in process of time,

made Archbishop of Ragusa in the Venetian territories.

This work of the sayings of philosophers was afterwards much extended by Erasmus, with corrections and additions by Paulus Leopardus, Petrus Hannus, and Franciscus Robertellus. Another edition appeared in 1590, with the name of Paulus Manutius, the name of Erasmus having been omitted, according to Fabricius: "ex invidia."

In his prefatory address to Leo, Arsenius is profusely lavish in his compliments, distinguishing him by every high-flown epithet, and among other things, calling him the thirteenth Apostle. At the conclusion, he supplicates him to extend his generosity to the Greek church, which he represents as in extreme distress and poverty.

The Dicta Poetarum at the end seems to form a perfect book of itself, but as it corresponds with the preceding part in every typographical circumstance, it was probably printed at the same time.

It is introduced by a dialogue in Greek Hexameters and Pentameters between a Scholar, the Bookseller, and the Book. In this there is but little point. It is very much like the Greek dialogue in prose which is found in the Editio Princeps of Suidas, printed at Milan.

This

This is followed by a prose extract from Porphyry, by quotations from the Stromata of Clemens Alexandrinus, in which various parallel passages in Homer, Musæus, Orpheus, Euripides, and the ancient Greek poets are pointed out. Next is an extract from Simonides and others on the Vanity of Life. The concluding part is filled with fragments from Psellus, both in verse and prose, and a few epigrams from Tzetzes.

I have thought proper to be thus minute in describing the second part, as it is of such very rare occurrence; and ought not to be neglected by readers of Greek fragments. Many passages are inserted in this little volume, which the Archbishop must have gleaned from manuscripts; as they are now only to be found in authors, of which the Greek text had not been published when Arsenius formed this collection.

It cannot, I should presume, be thought out of place to mention the following, which is among the more rare of our early English Books, and printed by Caxton.

THE DICTES AND SAYINGES OF PHILOSOPHRES, whiche Boke is translated out of Frenshe into Englyssh by the Noble and puissant lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers lord of Scales and of the Isle of Wyght, Defendour and directour of

the siege Apostolique &c. Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our Lord M.CCCC.lxxvij. Folio.

Of this book a very curious and detailed description will be found in Mr. Dibdin's first volume of his new edition of Ames, p. 58, 9, &c. Whether the French book from which Lord Rivers made his translation, was a version in that language of any edition of the original work of Arsenius above described, I have had no other opportunity of ascertaining but from comparing with the original, such specimens as are exhibited in Ames, and in Mr. Dibdin's improved edition of this work. From these I have little doubt but that such was the fact.

Caxton's book was afterwards reprinted by Winken de Worde in 1528, and I am induced to suppose that this must be altogether as uncommon as the former. From the slight mention made of it in Ames, it is evident that neither he nor Herbert had the opportunity of examining it. But this question will doubtless be properly investigated by Mr. Dibdin in his second volume.

Tacitus.

I have in my fourth volume, p. 87, briefly mentioned the first perfect edition of the works of

Tacitus as executed under the patronage of this Pontiff; but there seem to be a few other particulars worthy of observation.

In the first place it is to be remembered that the edition was not printed at the Academy on the Quirinal Hill, but in some other place, and under the direction of other artists. The editor was Philippus Beroaldus the younger.

It involves also another curious circumstance. It appears, that as the sheets of this work were struck off at Rome, they were conveyed to Milan, at which place an edition soon afterwards appeared, corresponding in every particular with this printed at Rome under the auspices of Leo X. Other frauds of a similar description will be found in the history of learning, and have been noticed in these volumes.

As a conclusion of this article, I may add, in honour of Leo X. a circumstance which I have discovered since the above account was printed, that he also sent learned men even to the northern courts of Europe, in search of manuscripts. By a letter from Sadoletus, to Albert, Archbishop of Mentz, it appears, that all the books of Livy were then extant, at least they were reported to the Pope to be so; and Sadoletus requests the Archbishop to send the manuscripts to Rome, on security being given by the Apostolic Chamber for their safe return.

SIR HENRY SAVILE.

SIR HENRY SAVILE.

I ENTER upon this portion of my work with great satisfaction, and with a sort of national pride. It succeeds the article on the literary munificence of Leo the Tenth, with peculiar propriety, involving many circumstances of strong and striking resemblance.

It exhibits, like the former, the strenuous and honourable exertions of an individual, much greater, and much superior, to those of Leo, in the cause of learning: an individual not in the great and exalted situation of a Sovereign Prince, who possessed every means and every faculty of prosecuting what he might desire to have accomplished, but of one in the humbler station of a private English gentleman, to whom various difficulties must have presented themselves, only to be overcome by a noble zeal and steady perseverance. The object was indeed similar, and the means and instruments employed very much alike. It is painful to add, that, like the project of that illustrious Pope, this also of our countryman unfortunately failed of success, and in a great degree owing to the same causes.

The following is a concise account of the life of this eminent Scholar.

Sir Henry Savile was born in 1549 of a respectable family in Yorkshire. In 1561 he became a member of Merton College, Oxford, and after his degree of Master of Arts (1570) he read a public lecture on the Mathematics. In 1578 he went abroad, and on his return was appointed private tutor to Queen Elizabeth, whom he instructed in the Greek language. In 1586 he was made Warden of Merton College, and remained in this honourable situation, distinguished for his accomplishments, his liberality and his patronage of learning and learned men, for the period of thirty-six years.

In 1596 he was elected Provost of Eton College, and it was in this situation that he produced those lasting monuments of his profound erudition, which it is the more immediate object of this section to record. I cannot however conclude this account of Sir Henry, without adding, that when James the First succeeded Elizabeth, he expressed a wish to bestow some eminent mark of his esteem upon him.

In Winwood's Memorials, v. 2, p. 23, Sir Thomas Edmunds writes as follows to Mr. Winwood. Sept. 30, 1604.

" At the time of the Kings late being at Windsor, he was drawn by Mr. Peter Young to see Eaton Colledge, and after a Bankquett there made

made him, he knighted Mr. Savile. The gentlewoman your friend saith that the favour cometh now too late, and therefore not worthy of her."

All secular promotion he modestly declined; but he accepted of the honour of knighthood. He afterwards founded a Lectureship in Geometry, and another in Astronomy, at Oxford; which University he further and munificently distinguished by various marks of his regard.

He died at Eton College in 1621-2; and was buried in the Chapel.

Before I proceed further in my detail of Sir Henry Savile's exertions in the cause of letters, it is proper to observe, that previously to the period of his appointment to the Provostship of Eton College, neither of our Universities had much contributed to this honourable object. The printing presses employed at Oxford and Cambridge had indeed produced very few books of any description. Immediately, therefore, on taking up his residence in the College at Eton, Sir Henry conceived the project of his celebrated Edition of the Works of Chrysostom. By this he hoped to add new lustre to his College, which, from the first foundation, and in the time of Elizabeth more particularly, had been famous for learned men. He consequently established his printing press, and prepared strenuously for his great and important work. When it is considered that he was already far advanced in years, it

it must appear a bold and arduous undertaking, and almost beyond the powers of an individual.

It must not be forgotten, that hitherto the valuable writings of this eminent Father of the Church had never been collected. They had only appeared in detached and separate publications, and of these some were corrupt and others imperfect.

The steps taken by Sir Henry to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, were those most likely to render it effectual. As vacancies took place in the Society of the College, his care was exerted to fill them with the most distinguished scholars in the kingdom. He immediately also commenced a learned correspondence with other eminent men, not in England alone, but in various parts of Europe.

Among the latter, we find the names of Thuanus, Velserus, G. M. Lingelsheimius, Schottus, Isaac Casaubon, Fronto Ducæus, Janus Gruterus, Hœschelius, Sebast Teugnagel, and Gabriel, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Among the scholars whom he either found at Eton, or whom his patronage and influence established at the College, were his brother Thomas Savile, Thomas Allen, Henry Bust, John Hales, Richard Montague, and Jonas Montague. Of each of these I shall hereafter subjoin a brief account, as it is my purpose to do also of John Boyse and Andrew Downes, with whom Sir Henry carried

carried on a familiar correspondence, during the time that his edition of Chrysostom, to which much was contributed by these eminent scholars, was preparing.

But this was not all, and perhaps the labours and the learning of these distinguished scholars would have been ineffectually exerted, if, at the same time, Sir Henry had not been indefatigable in his endeavours to obtain manuscripts of his author, and collations of others from every quarter of Europe. It has before been observed, that he enjoyed the favour of the King, who was ambitious of being thought a protector of learning, and who accordingly directed his Ambassadors to obtain for the emissaries and collectors employed by Sir Henry, admission to the different Royal Libraries of Paris, Augsburg, Bavaria, &c. &c. Under these auspices, and with these aids, the great work was commenced, and successfully prosecuted to its final accomplishment.

The expence of the edition amounted to what was at that period considered as a most enormous sum, namely, eight thousand pounds. Of this, the whole was supplied by Savile; for although in his dedication he represents himself as "auctum opibus" by the King, it appears evident that this expression does not relate to any pecuniary assistance which he had received, but to the indulgence, and the access to foreign libraries,

braries, which he had received through the mediation of the Royal Ambassadors.

In the preceding article I have noticed the treachery which was practised at Milan with regard to the first perfect edition of Tacitus, printed at Rome, under the patronage of Leo X.

A similar fraud was practised towards Savile; in consequence of which, this great undertaking was unsuccessful, and the future operations of his press considerably checked. Some of the persons or artificers employed, transmitted the sheets of Chrysostom, as they were severally worked off, to Fronto Ducæus, who at the very same time was employed at Paris on an edition of this Father's works. I cannot do better than give the following detail of this dishonourable transaction, in the words of Fuller.

" This worthy Knight carefully collected the best copies of S. Chrysostome, and employed learned men to transcribe and make annotations on them; which done, he fairly set it forth on his own cost, in a most beautiful edition; a burden which he underwent without stooping under it, though the weight thereof would have broken the back of an ordinary person. But the Papists at Paris had their emissaries in England, who surreptitiously procured this Knight's learned labours, and sent them over weekly, by the post, into France, schedatim, sheet by sheet, as here they

they passed the press. Then Fronto Ducæus (a French Cardinal, as I take it) caused them to be printed there, with implicit faith and blind obedience, letter for letter, as he received them out of England, only joining thereunto a Latin translation, and some other inconsiderable additions. Thus two editions of S. Chrysostom did together run a race in the world which should get the speed of the other in public sale and acceptance. Sir Henry his edition started first, by the advantage of some months. But the Parisian Edition came up close to it, and advantaged with the Latin Translation (though dearer of price) outstript it in quickness of sale; but of late the Savilian Chrysostom hath much mended its pace, so that very few are left of the whole impression."

Fuller's Worthies of England. Article, YORKSHIRE.

By whose immediate agency this act of perfidy was perpetrated, has never been ascertained. Sir Henry was probably betrayed by one or more of the inferior workmen. It is by no means likely that Norton, the printer, had any concern in it. He was a man of excellent character, at the head of his profession, in the exercise of which he accumulated a large fortune.

Since the publication of this beautiful edition very little has been done to Chrysostom. It seems

seems now to be estimated as it really deserves, and has progressively, of late years, increased in price.

The following is the judgment passed upon it, not long after its first appearance, in the Journal des Sçavans.

" Mounsieur Savil a reveu tres exactement les ouvrages de S. Chrysostom sur plusieurs anciens manuscrits qu'il avoit fait chercher avec beaucoup de paines et de depense dans tout l'Europe, et meme jusques dans la Grece, ou il avoit envoyer des gens expres. Mais quelques soins qu'il ait pris de rendre cette Edition correcte, il ne laisse pas d'y avoir encore plusieurs endroits corrumpus, et dont il est difficulte de deviner le veritable sens." 1 de Fevr. 1666.

As so very large an expence had been incurred in the completion of this great national work, the price put upon it, on its first appearance, was necessarily high. We are informed, in a letter written by Archbishop, at that time Mr. Usher, that it sold for nine pounds; "too great," (as the Archbishop expresses himself) " for him to deal withal."

There is a tradition at Eton, that this printing press was set up in the row of houses on the west side of the stable yard of the College, now known by the name of Weston's Yard. The houses have

have the appearance of being built about that period; and when the form of them is considered, and more particularly the disposition of the windows, the above tradition may seem to rest on a good foundation.

The types used in this edition of Chrysostom, certainly resemble those of Stephens, and the other Paris printers, as well as those of the Wechels at Frankfort, at a subsequent period. From the Wechels indeed they are said by some to have been procured, but this fact I have not been able to ascertain. It appears beyond a doubt, from a passage in one of the Epistles of Isaac Casaubon, that they were cast abroad.

On the failure of the Eton press, they were purchased by the University of Oxford. I have, in a former volume, related the fact of their being borrowed by Buck, for his Testament; and that it does not appear that they were ever returned.

The following concise account of the different learned men who were connected with, and employed by, Sir Henry in the above work, I should hope will be deemed no unsuitable conclusion of this subject.

Matthew Bust.

There were two individuals of this name, father and son, both of them eminent as scholars, and

and both of them members of Eton College. Matthew Bust, the father, was Fellow of Eton in 1572; Matthew Bust, the son, was Master of Eton.

Of this person I shall speak more at length when I shall describe the book edited by him, and printed at Eton College, under the patronage of Savile.

Thomas Allen.

There were two distinguished individuals of this name also, one eminent as a Mathematician; so eminent indeed as to be denominated by a writer of those days, "not only the Prince or Coryphæus, but the very soul and sun of all the Mathematicians of his time:" the other profoundly versed in the Greek and Latin tongues. This latter was the friend of Savile. After having been for some time a Fellow of Merton College, he was, through the influence of Sir Henry, elected to a Fellowship of Eton College in 1604.

He wrote "Observationes in libellum Chrysostomi in Esaian," which will be found inserted in the Eton Edition of this Father, Vol. viii. p. 139.

He also assisted Savile in his Annotations upon the Homilies of Chrysostom, and in those upon Matthew and the other Evangelists.

Sir

Sir Henry had evidently the highest opinion of his parts and learning, and is very profuse in his commendations of him, calling him Vir doctissimus, Græcarum Literarum non minus quam Theologiæ peritissimus. He died in 1636, and was buried in Eton College Chapel.

In Fell's Life of Hammond, this Thomas Allen is said to have assisted Dr. Hammond in his studies whilst he was at Eton School.

He also collected the Treatises of many of Bacon's scholars and followers, which, according to Warton, vol. 1, p. 291, may still remain among the manuscripts of Sir Kenelm Digby, in the Bodleian Library.

Thomas Savile.

Thomas Savile was younger brother of Sir Henry Savile.

He appears to have been Fellow of Merton College in 1580; and, like his brother, and with the same views of improvement, travelled much in foreign countries. On his return to his country, he was, through the interposition of Sir Henry, appointed to a Fellowship at Eton College.

Richard Montague, in the first part of his History of Tithes, enumerates this Thomas Savile among the most learned of his countrymen, and

makes him equal even with Camden. In 1592 he served the office of Proctor in the University of Oxford; and in the progress of that year died in London, much and seriously lamented. His remains were removed to Oxford, and interred in the choir of Merton College.

He wrote, among other things, Epistolæ variæ ad illustres viros. Fifteen of these were addressed to Camden, and may be seen in a volume, of which the title is, V.C.L. Gulielmi Cambdeni et illustrium Virorum ad G. Cambdenum Epistolæ. Lond. 1691.

Richard Montague.

Richard Montague was the son of a clergyman in Buckinghamshire. He received his education at Eton, and was in 1594 elected to King's College, Cambridge. After various and progressive preferment, he was made Chaplain to James I. Archdeacon of Hereford; and in 1617, by exchange, Prebendary of Windsor. In 1613, he had been previously elected to a Fellowship in Eton College. Wood says, that during the space of eight years he read Theological Lectures at Windsor. In 1628 he was made Bishop of Chichester; and, in 1638, Bishop of Norwich; and in this last situation he died. He was a profound and accomplished scholar; but,

but, being protected by Laud, became exceedingly unpopular.

The most learned of his works was a History which he wrote of Tythes, and which was supposed by many to have demonstrated more knowledge and acuteness than even the great Selden. He was author of various other works; and among them one with the whimsical title of *A New Gag for the Old Gospel;* in answer to THE LATE GAGGER OF PROTESTANTS; of which, as well as of his famous Apello Cæsarem, a detailed account may be seen in Heylin's History of the Life and Death of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Apello Cæsarem was one of the most considerable books against the Puritans.

He published also Nazianzen's invective Orations against Julian. He was much devoted to Sir Henry Savile; and in his preface to his Diatribe upon the first part of the History of Tythes, denominates him, "The Magazine of all Learning." Savile, in return, treated Montague with the highest distinction and regard; and it is understood, that he corrected the Greek of S. Chrysostom before it was sent to the press, or at least a considerable part of it.

As the life of Montague is given in detail in the Biographia Britannica, I forbear further particulars, except the following anecdote, which

seems to have escaped the attention of the editors of that work.

In one of Casaubon's letters there is an insinuation against Montague, that he intended to forestall Casaubon in a work which he meditated against Baronius. The plan certainly was similar; but on examination of the book itself, the title of which was "Analecta Ecclesiasticarum Exercitationum," Casaubon found that no foul play was intended. The whole is stated in different letters of Casaubon; and it is not improbable, that there might be some design to mortify this great man, who certainly expected from English Scholars more kindness than he received. Of this more hereafter.

John Hales.

Of this great and illustrious character, after stating that he was made Fellow of Eton College in 1613, by the interest of Sir Henry Savile, and that he assisted in this great work of Chrysostom, I shall add no more.

Satius nihil quam parum dicere.

Jonas Mountague.

Jonas Mountague was a native of Berkshire, and appears to have been a student of Merton

Merton College, Oxford, in the year 1604. Before he took any degree, he was sent for by Savile to Eton, "to drudge for him," as Wood exdresses it, "in his edition of S. Chrysostom's works." He was first usher, and afterwards master, of Eton School. Of his learning, it is sufficient to say, that he was employed by Savile; but whether he was related or not to the Richard Montague above-mentioned, I have not been able to ascertain.

Andrew Downes.

Of this distinguished scholar, who was one of the translators of the Bible, I have not been able to discover so many particulars as I could wish. As he was Greek Professor at Cambridge, and there printed a book, hereafter to be mentioned, it may be presumed that he was a member of that University. That he was intimate with Savile, and rendered him material assistance in his edition of Chrysostom, is sufficiently known. Richard Montague, in his Diatribe on the History of Tythes, before mentioned, calls Downes "The walking Library;" and in different scattered passages in Wood's account of his contemporaries, he is mentioned in terms of great respect and honour. He probably lived to an advanced period of life, as

Montague also styles him, "Old Andrew Downes."

It is with regret that I find myself able to add no further account of this distinguished scholar, than that he appears to have published the two following books.

Prælectiones in Lysiam. Cantabrigiæ. 1593. 8vo.

Prælectiones in Demosthenis Philippicam VI. de Pace. Londini. 1621. 8vo.

Both these tracts may be considered as deserving to be classed among the more uncommon books.

John Bois, or Boyse.

There were two persons of this name, both of them Oxford men; having proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts in the same year, 1600.

The John Boyse with whom we are concerned, was a native of Suffolk, and said by Wood to have been a scholar of the Andrew Downes, above-mentioned. It is said of him, that, at the age of five years he was able to read the Bible in Hebrew. His education was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became distinguished by his knowledge of Greek, and for several years gave a volunteer lecture on this language

language to such as chose to attend, at four o'clock in the morning. If any thing were necessary to confirm his reputation as a most learned man, it is the fact, that when he left the University, the Society of which he was Fellow, made him a present of a hundred pounds. He had collected a valuable library; but it happened to him, as it often has to many other poor scholars, that the "Res angusta domi" compelled him to sell it. Some of those who have written concerning him, affirm, that this misfortune happened to him from the improvidence of his wife; and that his affliction in consequence was so extreme, that he determined to leave his country, and reside abroad. When a new translation of the Bible was ordered to be made by James I. Mr. Boyse was appointed one of the translators. The fact is indeed told elsewhere, but seems worth repeating, that he was one of six persons who assembled at Stationers' Hall, to revise the translation when completed. They appear to have been nine months employed in this arduous business, during which period they were each allowed thirty shillings a week by the Stationers' Company.

Subsequently to this period he was called upon by Sir Henry Savile to assist in his edition of Chrysostom; and, in return, Sir Henry certainly intended to have made him a Fellow of the College. This was frustrated by Savile's death; and

it is recorded, that the only compensation which he actually received for the labour of years upon the Chrysostom, was a copy of the work. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, bestowed a prebend of his Cathedral upon him, as an unsolicited reward of his literary eminence. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Whether Sir Henry Savile was assisted in his great work by any other learned men than those whom I have above enumerated, I have not been able to discover. It is far from improbable but that Archbishop Usher was occasionally consulted; and it appears from Sir Thomas Bodley's letters, that he had recommended Dr. James to Savile, as a proper person to be made a Fellow of Eton. Dr. James was unquestionably a very learned man; and why he was not so distinguished by Sir Henry, was perhaps owing to his being necessarily confined to the care of the Library at Oxford.

Further particulars of Bois may be found in Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 536; Peck's Desiderata; and Peck's Life of Cromwell.

A sketch of the life of his father is to be seen in Watson's History of Halifax.

BEFORE I proceed to give an account of the other Greek Books printed at Eton, and the literary anecdotes which they involve, I shall add in this place such other circumstances relating to the great undertaking of the edition of Chrysostom's works, as I may have incidentally omitted.

The volumes of Chrysostom appear to have been published separately; and Isaac Casaubon, who was at that time in England, represents to his friend, David Hœschelius, that the perusal of the volumes as they were published, beguiled the uneasiness with which he was afflicted.

In the edition of Casaubon's Letters, printed at Rotterdam, in folio, M.DCCIX. Epist. 738, this passage occurs.

Hic Chrysostimus a Savilio editur privata impensa, animo regio. Ejus fere lectione ærumnas meas levare soleo. Utinām isthic existant qui in simili opere velint tuam industriam occupare.

This letter is dated August 1611, from the palace of the then Bishop of Ely; with whom he spent six weeks at his Lordship's palace at Downham, in the summer of 16—.

Casaubon's

Casaubon's first correspondence with Sir Henry Savile seems to have been commenced by the latter, who had sent him some observations on his edition of Strabo. For this, after thanking him with some warmth, he adds his determination to persevere in the communications thus auspiciously commenced. He then adds: Mihi enim in animo est, sæpius per literas tecum agere, tecum loqui, tecum de illis ipsis disputare, ad quæ tu me scripto illo provocasti. Tu vide ut mutuum facias.

In Epist. 1049, addressed also to Savile, he wishes him, "Aquilæ senectutem," to finish his work, on which he thus expresses himself.

Oro Deum Opt. Max. ut aquilæ senectutem tibi largiatur quo possis præclara tua incepta ad finem perducere. Succedat Gregorius Theologus Chrysostimo, Gregorio alii, &c. &c.

I have before observed, that there is some doubt with respect to the types used by Savile, and from whence he procured them. It is probable that something had been said on the subject by Sir Henry to Casaubon, to which this latter did not think expedient to give a direct answer; for he says in the above epistle:

"De characteribus Stephanicis longa historia, longæ ambages. Itaque melius ista coram."

It

It does not appear that Savile met with any great assistance from manuscripts at home; for according to another epistle from Casaubon to D. Hœschelius, there were no Greek manuscripts to be found in London, but few at Oxford, and a matter of question whether any at Cambridge.

" Auxilia librorum M.S.S. noli a me sperare. Hic Londini vix ulla est Bibliotheca in qua extet aliquid manu exaratum Græce. Oxonii esse quædam intellexi, fortasse etiam Cantabrigiæ. Sed quid in illis locis habeatur nescio."

When Casaubon was at Paris in 1612, Savile wrote to him to examine the Royal Library in that city, for manuscripts of S. Chrysostom. The reply to this request is facetious enough. He tells him that there certainly were many manuscripts of Chrysostom, but most of them κακῇ τινὶ τυχῃ, defective at the beginning or the end. Moreover the librarian was a cross and perverse old fellow. " Accedit alia difficultas, sunt enim illius Bibliothecæ claves penes hominem et ætatis vitio (est enim τυμβογερων) et magis natura sua morosum δυσπρόσιτον, δυσεντευκτον, et qui Gratiis litavit nunquam."

The Life of Chrysostom, by Palladius, notwithstanding all his researches in France, Italy, and Spain, Savile had never been able to procure. It was afterwards discovered, as I believe, by

by M. Bigot, and, if I mistake not, published by him. Consult Colomesii Opuscula, where also may be seen an Epistle from J. Bois to Sir Henry Savile, who had requested his assistance towards his edition of Chrysostom.

A few further particulars concerning so illustrious a scholar as Isaac Casaubon, I should presume would not be unacceptable, and more particularly as his life is by no means accurately given in the General Biographical Dictionary.

He came to England with Sir Henry Wotton at the end of the year 1610, and sent one of his sons, whom he had brought over with him, to Eton School. "Solus enim meorum cum parvo filio, qui literis dat operam in Gymnasio Etonensi in Anglia adhuc sum." Epist. Georgio Michaeli Lingelshemio. 737.

This son was probably Meric Casaubon; as in a letter to Heinsius, written in 1614, he talks of sending him to a Dutch University.

"Mihi et jam pridem est in animo filium meum Mericum in disciplinam tibi tradere si Deus immortalis vota mea exaudiat neque tu nolis. Cupio in Græcis, Latinis et Hebraicis literis ipsum serio exerceri. Hoc in Anglia posse fieri sperare non possum, nam hic locupletissima sunt Collegia; sed quorum ratio toto genere diversa est ab institutis omnium aliorum Collegiorum."

I have

I have elsewhere mentioned his complaint against Mountagu, whom he suspected of foul play in his Exercitationes in Baronium. This is made a subject of bitter remonstrance in three succeeding Epistles, 848, 9, 50. In these letters he seems to intimate, that Mountagu had acted this part at the instigation of Savile. He first says:

"Anglus quidam homo doctus et acris ingenii Montacutus, qui nuper Gregorii Nazianzeni quædam edidit, postquam animadvertit in magna expectatione esse hic opus meum, ut mearum scriptiuncularum suis popularibus desiderium leniret, ad propositum idem se accinxit et confectam responsionem ad prolegomena statim Etona ubi est apud Savilum, Londinum edendam misit. Etsi autem serio mandatum erat ut clam negotium haberetur *ne isti peregrini ex Anglorum scriptis proficiant*, hæc enim fuere verba magni cujusdam viri tota res tamen mihi patuit et traditus est Index Capitum libro Montacuti tractatorum."

The whole Epistle is very curious, and the anecdotes interesting. He afterwards proceeds thus:

"Opinio multorum est alieno instinctu auctorem id egisse nempe ejus qui tertio quoque verbo jactare

jactare soleat, S. præceps Grammaticus, stultus Philosophus, furiosus Mathematicus prætered nihil."

He here evidently alludes to Savile, who applied the above contemptuous expressions to Scaliger.

Of this most eminent scholar an erroneous assertion is given in the General Dictionary. It is there stated, (Art. Casaubon Is.) that he was a Prebendary both of Westminster Abbey and of Canterbury Cathedral. Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, and Newcourt's History of the Diocese of London, will immediately convince the reader that he was never Prebendary of the former place. Of the latter he certainly was; and from the very curious and interesting Diary of his Life, preserved in the Library belonging to Canterbury Cathedral, we learn that, being a layman, he received the royal dispensation to hold this prebend. Many have considered him as an ecclesiastic. I know not if he enjoyed another ecclesiastical revenue. Dr. Zouch, in his Notes on Isaac Walton's Lives, speaking of Isaac Casaubon, says, that James the First rewarded him with an annual pension of three hundred pounds, and with valuable *church-preferment*.

In respect to the Diary above-mentioned, a more particular description may be acceptable to the reader. It is entitled, *Isaaci Casauboni*

Ephemerides, numbered D. 1. among the manuscripts, and of the folio size. It is written with his own hand in Latin, commencing in the 39th year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1597. He died in 1614. To the learned reader there are numerous attractions in this volume respecting classical authors, in the illustration of whom Casaubon had been engaged. Bentley, it has been said, was indulged with the use of this volume. It was probably the gift of Meric Casaubon, son of Isaac, and also a Prebendary of Canterbury. See the Catalogue of the Manuscripts in Canterbury Cathedral Library, by the Rev. Mr. Todd, 8vo. 1802. p. 122.

In conclusion of the remarks on Casaubon, the reader may be generally referred to his Epistles, which are replete with curious information and anecdote. They in particular demonstrate how little his journey to England answered his expectations. He was indeed well received by the King, by Andrews, Bishop of Ely, and by Montagu, Bishop of Bath and Wells; but others of the more eminent scholars did not treat him with the respect which he looked for, and to which he thought himself entitled. He must also have been generally unpopular; for it appears, that, on some occasion or other, his windows were broken, and he himself pelted with stones. This was most probably perpetrated by the Popish faction, to whom he had rendered

himself

himself obnoxious, by his celebrated letter to Fronto Ducæus.

The next Greek Book of importance from the press of Eton College, was

SANCTI GREGORII NAZIANZENI in Julianum Invectivæ duæ, cum Scholiis Græcis nunc primum editis et ejusdem authoris nonnullis aliis.

Omnia ex Bibliotheca clarissimi viri D. Henrici Savilii edidit R. Montagu.

Etonæ in Collegio Regali excudebat Joannes Norton in Græcis, &c. Regius Typographus. 1610. 4to.

The other pieces are,

EJUSDEM (Gregorii) Oratio εἰς τὸς μαρτύρας καὶ κατὰ Ἀρειανῶν Græce nunc primum edita.

EJUSDEM Epistola quædam Græce nunc primum edita.

This Tract was printed from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, and from a transcript of some of the Epistles which had been received from Hoeschelius.

EJUSDEM Testamentum, Græce cum variis codicibus collatum in duas Invectivas notæ R. Montagu.

In

In omnes Nazianzeni Orationes et Epistolas castigationes et Lectionum varietates, e quam plurimis manuscriptis codicibus collectæ et digestæ.

The Editor of this work, R. Mountagu, in his dedication to Archbishop Bancroft, speaks of the edition of Chrysostom as having proceeded as far as the third volume, and as likely to go on to a seventh, or even eighth; and he adds, which indeed proved to be the fact.

" Confidenter dico post inventam Typographiam nemo veterum aut recentium scriptorum tanta fide et religione, tam emaculate in manus hominum prodiit quam prodibit apud nos Ὁ Χρυσοστομος."

In his address to the reader, he states that it was the intention of Sir Henry Savile to have published all the works of Gregory Nazianzen, after the completion of the Chrysostom, and that he had made collections for this purpose. This design was, however, laid aside, by the publication of an edition at Paris, by Morel, fol. 1609-11; but as that edition was found to be very defective, although it boasted of the assistance of various considerable names, Sir Henry still thought that a more correct edition of the Tracts here published, would be useful and acceptable. He therefore employed Mountagu upon the work,

whilst the edition of Chrysostom was proceeding, and supplied him with collations, and other assistance. With this aid, as well as with that of other eminent scholars, both at home and abroad, and particularly of his friends, Richard Thompson, Augustin Lindsel, and perhaps of that of Samuel Slade also, this work was completed.

It is very seriously to be lamented, that the great designs of Sir Henry Savile should have been so soon frustrated. He had, as above observed, contemplated the publication of all the works of the above eminent Father of the Church. We find too, from a declaration of the editor, Mountagu, among the various readings, that he had been selected, by the Provost of Eton, to superintend an edition of the works of Basilius Magnus. Having occasion to mention the epistles, he adds:

" Dicemus ad illas deinceps pluribus si dederit Deus ut Basilium magnum multis Epistolarum decadibus et aliis ipsius scriptis auctiorem beneficio clarissimi et nunquam satis laudati Domini Henrici Savilii edimus in Vulgus."

Of the persons who assisted Mountagu in this learned work, the following brief account may be acceptable.

RICHARD

Richard Thompson.

This learned man is described by Wood as "a Dutchman, born of English parents." He was educated at Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge; but afterwards removed to Oxford. Mountagu, in his preface to his History of Tythes, to which I have made frequent allusion, calls him, "an admirable Philologer," who was better known in Italy, France, and Germany, than at home. In his religious creed he was an Arminian; and Prynne, in his Anti-Arminianism, calls him "a drunken devotist English Dutchman, who seldom went one night to bed sober."

He seems to have written but very little, and that on controversial subjects.

Augustin Lindsell.

Augustin Lindsell was born at Bumsted in Essex, and was educated at Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge; of which Society he afterwards became Fellow. He was in succession Rector of Houghton Le Spring, Prebendary of Durham, Dean of Lichfield, and Bishop of Peterborough. He was a profound and accomplished scholar, and published an edition of

Theophylact on the Epistles of St. Paul. He was translated from the See of Peterborough to that of Hereford, at which place he died in 1634.

Matthew Slade.

This was a very distinguished and learned person, who was much in the confidence of Sir Henry Savile, and employed by him in collecting manuscripts of Chrysostom in various parts of Europe and Asia. In the preface to the eighth volume of the Chrysostom, the greatest compliments are paid him by Sir Henry for his diligence and erudition. He was born in Dorsetshire, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of that Society. He was a great traveller, and collected many other manuscripts besides those of Chrysostom. He did not live to see the publication of his friend and patron's great work, but died in the Island of Zante, in the Archipelago, in 1614.

I do not find that he published any thing.

Joannis Metropolitani Euchaitensis Versus Jambici. In principalium festorum pictas in tabulis historias atque alia varia compositi.

Nunc

Nunc primum in lucem editi cura MATTHÆI BVSTI Etonensis, Etonæ in Collegio Regali Excudebat Joannes Norton in Græcis, &c. Regius Typographus. 1610. 4to.

This book is inscribed by Bust to Archbishop Bancroft, and we learn from it, that the Chrysostom was proceeding to its accomplishment under the auspices of Savile, to whom, throughout, he pays the highest compliments. In one place he says, speaking of his author: "Et feratur sane idque studio quam maxime velit impotenti et effrænato modo prius et grati animi testimonium de seipso, et restitutæ sibi nunc denique vitæ, de domino Henrico Savilio, viro illustrissimo et ad propagandas literas nato, perhibeat per quem unum stetisse videtur quo minus huic misello in tenebris perpetuo abdormiendum esset." In another passage he represents the present work as the forerunner of the Chrysostom. "In hoc vero præcipue exultat et triumphat serio, et Chrysostomo post aliquod tempus in publicum processuro, officiose præcurrere gestit, carminibusque in ejusdem honorem jam olim compositis quasi corollis quibusdam floribusque vias consternere."

Notwithstanding, however, all these compliments to Savile, and his unequivocal ardour in the cause of literature, I should suspect, from various passages in Casaubon's Epistles, that he

did not willingly allow the talents and the merits of others; and that he was of an austere, if not of an invidious temper. In Casaubon's Epistle, 794, speaking of Savile, this eminent Scholar observes:

" Sed illi (Savilio) solemne est omnes mortales qui pro eruditis sunt habiti, pedibus calcare, et pro bipedibus asellis habere."

Colomesius Opusc. 698, speaking of the above poetical composition of Joannes Metropolita Euchaitarum, and of Bust, the editor, says of the latter:

" Matthæus Bustus Etonensis Reverendissimi Præsuli Joannis Pearsoni olim præceptor, vir in Republica Literaria non ita notus, sed cujus in Joannem hunc Euchaitam observationes eruditionem haud protritam redolet."

Pearson went to Eton School in 1626, and to King's College, Cambridge, in 1632. This seems therefore to settle the question, whether the editor of this work was the elder or younger Bust. I presume it must have been the latter.

The three succeeding books I conceive to have been printed for the use of Eton School: I shall therefore satisfy myself with subjoining their titles.

ΧΕΝΟΦΟΝΤΙΣ

XENOPHONTIS CYROPÆDIA. 4to. Eton. 1613.

DIONYSII PERIEGESIS. Sine Anno.

ORATIO GREG. NAZ. IN CHRISTI NAT. 12mo. 1615.

It seems a matter of justice to Norton, the printer, who was employed in the above works, to add, that there seems no reasonable ground for supposing that he could possibly be concerned in the fraud of transferring to Paris, and to Fronto Ducæus, the sheets of Chrysostom as they were severally printed. I have before observed, that he was a man of highly respectable character, and that he became very rich from the exercise of his profession. He died in 1612; and I find the following passage concerning him in Casaubon's 846 Epistle.

" Omitto obscuriores amicos, nam etiam hæc scribenti nuntiatur diem obiisse Northonus Bibliopola, Londinensium ordinis sui hominum longe ditissimus et bonarum partium homo." Londini. Decemb. 1612.

As a conclusion of this article, I subjoin the following verses, from a book by no means of common occurrence, entitled, " De Literis Inventis," by William Nichols. 8vo. 1711.

Hoc saltem constat, non nunc Præcellere, ut olim
Patricios rerum cognitione viros.
Nam neque Savilios, Sidnæos, sive Baconos,
(Qui fuerant regni gloria, Eliza, tui,)
Nec nunc Raulæos, Cottonos, Bodleiosve,
(Lumina qui studiis summa fuere bonis)
Seldenosve (viros generis qui nobilitate)
Prisca, at plus scriptis emicuère suis;
Magnisque impensis statuerunt Bibliothecas,
Exsuperent pulchram quæ Ptolemæe tuam
Sed nec Camdenos videt Anglia, Marshamosve
Waræosve suos—Hæc meminisse dolet.

ÆGIDII

ÆGIDIUS GORMONTIUS.

ÆGIDIUS GORMONTIUS.

ONE of the modes which I proposed to myself of communicating amusement and information to my readers, was by inserting at proper intervals such biographical notices as might enliven the relative dryness of bibliographical detail, and assist in rescuing from oblivion, individuals whose labours in the cause of learning have been meritorious and important.

The materials for such a sort of compilation are often exceedingly scanty; and what is more remarkable, this is the fact also, with respect to persons who are acknowledged to deserve a better fate, and whose names are never mentioned but in terms of respect and honour. There are many of this description celebrated in their day for talents and exertions, the effects of which are remembered with gratitude, and the fruits of whose labours still remain to instruct and delight mankind; concerning the particulars of whose lives researches in the best and most extensive biographical

graphical volumes are made in vain, and of whom few more incidents are known than may be collected, with great care and diligence, from prefaces, dedications, and notes, dispersed in their own works or in those of cotemporary writers.

The above remarks apply with peculiar force and truth to ÆGIDIUS GORMONTIUS, who first delivered France from the reproach, that although distinguished by many illustrious efforts in the cause of Latin; Greek, and Hebrew literature, hitherto owed this country no obligation.

Yet of this eminent printer, though most of the productions of his press are now to be enumerated among the greater literary curiosities, though he was the first who introduced at Paris the art of printing Greek and Hebrew books, and though he was the familiar associate of the greatest scholars of his time, I have been able to discover and collect but few authentic particulars. What I have to communicate is gleaned from La Caille, Chevillier, and Maittaire, added to what I have been able to extract from the prefaces, epistles, and notes, which appear in those of his publications which have come before me. The following is the best account I am able to give.

He came to Paris in the year 1507. There was a Robert Gourmont, who printed at Paris in 1498, in conjunction with Anthony Denidel. La Caille calls him the brother of Giles, and says that

that they afterwards were engaged in their occupation together. It is certain that he printed a great number of books, that he had two brothers, John and Robert, and that he left two sons, whose names were John and Francis. The whole of the family appear to have been printers.

The friends and patrons of Ægidius were the most distinguished men of his time and country. Among them were Franciscus Tissardus, Hieronymus Aleander, Melchior Volmarius, and Johannes Chæredamus.

Tissardus affords another instance of the truth of the remark which introduces this article; for though he so well deserves the gratitude of scholars, nothing more seems known of him than what he himself discloses in the different prefaces to works which he superintended and edited, and more particularly from a dialogue inserted in the Hebrew Grammar, which Gormontius printed in 1508.

From this it appears that he was a native of Amboise, that he came very young to Paris, where, after a certain progress in humanity and philosophy, he proceeded to Orleans to study the law. Disgusted with the licentiousness of the place, he soon took his departure to Italy, where he became a proficient in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, as well as in the civil and canon law, having for his preceptors, Guarini, Beroaldus, Calphurius, Demetrius Spartiata, and other illustri-

ous

ous men. Thus accomplished, he returned to Paris with the determination of promoting the knowledge of the Greek language. He had ill brooked the scornful imputations which in Italy he had heard thrown upon his countrymen, that they were totally ignorant of Greek and of polite literature; and that it was highly presumptuous in a nation so rude and barbarous as the French to assume superiority over a people so learned, so polished, and so refined as those of Italy. With these views, and such feelings as they necessarily prompted, he endeavoured to stimulate his countrymen to the study of Greek literature; and as his value was acknowledged, and his object approved by those in the highest authority in the state, and in particular by the Duke de Valois, who was afterwards Francis I. he, with the assistance of Gormontius, accomplished his purpose.

Further concise notices also of the other eminent men who were instrumental in the introduction of Greek learning into France, may not be unacceptable.

HIERONYMUS ALEANDER was a very distinguished personage, an Archbishop and a Cardinal. It is said of him, that he spoke the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages with as much fluency as his native tongue. Louis XII. invited him from Italy to Paris, gave him a very large pension, and fixed him in the President's chair of

of that University; here he gave Greek lectures on Plato, and Latin on Cicero, to the most learned and crowded audiences. His reputation was so extended, that students came from Germany to hear him; and the brother of the Elector Palatine was also one of his disciples.

Badius dedicated to him his Latin version of Plutarch, published 1514; and among other expressions of honour, observes:

" Tu magni nominis et magnæ dignationis et cujuslibit professionis viros innumero numero ad subsellia tua Orpheia quodam et Amphionica felicitate et gloria devocâsti, totamque fere quamvis populissimam Parisinam Academiam ex tuo narrantis ore suspensam detinuisti*."

The Greek Lexicon printed by Æg. Gormontius in 1512, was under the direction of Aleander. Six of his disciples superintended the press, and the last proofs of the whole were revised by himself. The work was inscribed by Aleander

* The following Epitaph on Badius seems worth inserting.

Hic liberorum plurimorum qui parens
Parens librorum plurimorum qui fuit
Situs Jodocus Badius est Ascensius
Plures fuerunt liberis tamen libri,
Quod jam senescens cœpit illos gignere
Ætate florens cœpit hos quod edere.

to

to his illustrious pupil the brother of the Elector Palatine. In this inscription it appears, that he was a great favourite with the Prince, who condescended to visit him on the most familiar terms. He reckoned also among his disciples the learned VATABLUS, who lent his aid in the second edition of Chrysoloras, and wrote the preface, in which he congratulates France, that through the exertions of Aleander, Greek learning, which was before neglected, was now cultivated and held in the highest honour.

Much more might be said in praise of this eminent scholar. He finally became Librarian to the Pope, Archbishop of Brindisi, in the kingdom of Naples, and ultimately a Cardinal. He attended Francis I. at the unfortunate battle of Pavia, in quality of nuncio from the Pope, and was taken prisoner with that monarch. His name frequently occurs in the works of Erasmus, who is apt, as Bayle observes, to speak of him with unbecoming disrespect. In one, however, of his epistles, Erasmus calls him, "Trium linguarum satis peritus, humanus et suavissimis vir moribus." He was one of those distinguished scholars assembled by Aldus Manutius, at Venice; nor should it be omitted, that he was an active opposer of Luther and the Reformation, and assisted in the character of Ambassador from the Pope to the Diet of Worms. He died in 1542.

MELCHIOR

MELCHIOR VOLMARIUS.

The remark introductory of this article again applies to MELCHIOR VOLMARIUS, of whom, though a great and distinguished scholar, very little can be with certainty collected, except from his own scattered letters and notes to the edition of Chrysoloras, printed by Gormontius under his superintendance.

He was a native of Rotweil, a city of Suabia. He received the rudiments of his education at Berne, and afterwards pursued his studies at Paris, where he was exceedingly instrumental in promoting the successful cultivation of Greek literature. He was afterwards professor of the Greek and Latin languages, under the patronage of Margaret, Queen of Navarre. Among other of his more distinguished pupils, were Theodore Beza and John Calvin; and he was so great a proficient in the Greek tongue, that he declared to the Duke of Wurtemberg that he would rather hold a disputation in that language than in his native German. He was of so remarkable a character for integrity, that I. Camerarius changed his name of *Melchior* into *Melior*. His wife died of grief on the same day with himself, and both were buried together in the same tomb. The following epitaph upon them was written by Theodore Beza.

Conjugii exemplum rarum certumque beati
Spectate cuncti conjuges.
Una dies nobis Meliorem sustulit, una
Et Margaretham sustulit.
Sic uno quos vita thoro conjunxerat, uno
Mors una tumulo condidit,
Una ambos donec reddat lux unius olim
Beatitatis compotes.

JOANNES CHÆRADAMUS.

The account which I am able to give of this personage, is still less satisfactory; for neither under his name of Chæradamus, nor under that of Hypocrates, which he sometimes took in addition, have I been able to find any mention of him in the various biographical collections which I have had the opportunity to consult.

He was certainly professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages at Paris, and was one of the learned men connected with Gormontius. In the Greek Lexicon, printed by Gormontius in 1523, which was jointly superintended by this Chæradamus and Gulielmus Mainus, there is a dedicatory epistle from Mainus to Francis Poncherius, Bishop of Paris. This makes very honourable mention of Chæradamus calling him "ingeniosus plane Juvenis ac triplici lingua doctissimus." Mainus adds what may in some degree

gree explain the reason of his assuming the appellation of Hippocrates.

Qui Homerica lectura exercitus Homericis dictionibus aliisque ex Hippocrate excerptis Lexicon reddidit multo illustrius locupletiusque.

This same Lexicon contains also two Epistles of Chæradamus, one to Francis I. the other to Gulielmus Parvus, Bishop of Troyes. In this last he says of himself: "se juvenili ætate concitum multos et elegantes authores Græcos publice professum et id sex annos. Mox succedentibus annis cœptum a se studium ἐν θεραπευτικῇ Γαλήνε et Hebræis literis penitus fuisse intermissum.

Chæradamus was also concerned with Gormontius in editing the Cratylus of Plato, printed in 1527. This contains an epigram in Greek, addressed by Chæradamus ad Joannem Clericum, then Bishop of Bath, which, says Maittaire, proves that either the writer or the printer must have been fast asleep. "Quod quicunque legerit, fatebitur non leviter dormitâsse aut Typographum aut Poetam.

The Chrysoloras, before mentioned, appears to have been the joint production of Aleander and Chæradamus, and was inscribed by the latter ad Raulinum Seguerium. He published, without any assistance, from the press of Gormontius in 1532.

ALPHABETUM LINGUÆ SANCTÆ mystico intellectu refertum. 12mo.

This book is in my possession, and is inscribed in a well-written preface, "Reverendissimo in Christo Patri, Paulo a Carreto, Cadurcensi Episcopo ac comiti illustrissimo."

This book is spoken of in high terms by Paulus Paradisus, who was Regius Professor of Hebrew; and published a volume in 1534; de modo legendi Hebraice. He observes that there were only three persons, whose works on this subject at this time merited commendation: the first was Franciscus Georgius; the second, Galatinus; the third Chæradamus. "Tertius ac postremus Chæradamus noster, vir sane nobilis in libello quem "Alphabetum Mysticum" appellat Scriptores omnes veteres utriusque linguæ peritos in eo scribendi genere adæquavit."

Of Chæradamus I have been able to find no further particulars. The Lexicon, above mentioned, was republished in 1543, by Hieronymus Gormontius, probably a son of Ægidius, though not so designated by Caille: and he seems to have been assisted in the work by a Johannes Chæradamus, a son also of the subject of this article. In the edition of the Greek Lexicon, 1523, by Ægidius Gormontius, the following Epigram was inserted:

CHÆRADAMUS

CHÆRADAMUS vocor et si qua est in nomine virtus
HYPOCRATES, parvum vox nihil ista sonat,
Sic mihi, sic Patribus nomen quod forte ferendo
Iūgentes stimulos vincimus invidiæ.

The same epigram was reprinted in the second edition of the Lexicon of 1543, except that in the second line, CHARMURIUS was substituted for HYPOCRATES.

I now return to Gormontius.

With ÆGIDIUS GORMONTIUS, as before observed, there remains the credit of printing the first Greek and Hebrew books at Paris, under the direction, and with the assistance, of the distinguished literary characters, of whom brief notices have been given above. Till this period there were no Greek books at Paris, but such as were obtained from Venice; nor any Hebrew books, but such as were imported from Italy. It is manifest, that Ulric Gering and his associates possessed no Greek types; and such passages in this language as were inserted in books subsequently printed, were so rude and defective, particularly in accents, as to require, as Maittaire observes, *conjectore prius quam Lectore.* In the edition of Cicero, published by BADIUS in 1509, there is an apology for the errors of the printers of the Greek passages, and particularly in *accentibus Græcanicis* ob penuriam characterum.

With respect to the Greek books printed by Gormontius, all of them are to be reckoned among the rarer literary curiosities, but more particularly the first four, which were published in the year 1507, under the superintendance of Franciscus Tissardus. These I shall describe in their order.

Of these, the first, and which was also the first Greek book printed at Paris, was

I. BIBLOS Ἡ ΓΝΩΜΑΓΩΡΙΚΗ.

In hoc Volumine contenta, Alphabetum Græcum, Regulæ pronunciandi Græcum, Sententiæ septem Sapientum, opusculum de invidia, Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ, Phocylidæ Poema admonitorium. Carmina Sybillæ Erithræ de judicio Christi venturo. Differentiæ vocum succincta traditio.

This book was published under the auspices of the Prince de Valois, and of John d'Orleans, Archbishop of Toulouse, and afterwards Cardinal de Longueville. At the conclusion is an exhortation to the students of the University of Paris to be zealous in the pursuit of Greek literature.

Of this book, La Caille seems to have been ignorant, as he informs us, that the first Greek book

book printed by Gormontius was the Chrysoloras. At the end are eight Greek verses, the translation of which is annexed, in Latin, complimentary to the noble persons above mentioned, to whom the work was dedicated.

I subjoin the Colophon, because it modestly asserts the claim of introducing the first Greek book at Paris.

" Operoso huic opusculo extremam imposuit manum Ægidius Gourmontius, integerrimus et fidelissimus primus duce Francisco Tissardo Ambacæo Græcarum Literarum Parisiis impressor, anno domini MCCCCCVII. Pridie Idus Augusti."

II. The second Greek book from this press was

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΒΑΤΡΑΧΟΜΥΟΜΑΧΙΑ.

This was also produced in the same year, and on the 18th of September. This was inscribed to the Archbishop of Toulouse; and at the end is a Latin Epigram, written by Petrus Tissardus, and complimenting his brother on having the honour of introducing Greek literature into France: it is in the form of a dialogue, and seems worth inserting.

P. En tibi summus honos, sublimis gloria, laudes
Immensæ, et patrium te petit omne decus
Te duce, si Gallis palam opuscula Græca legantur
Perdita ne patriæ littera sit Danaæ.

To this, Franciscus replies:

Frater es et fratris non parva suasio, sed quid
Meque Tolosanus suscitat et Patria.

III. The third book, which was completed in the same year, namely, on the 28th of October, was

ΗΣΙΟΔΟΥ ΕΡΓΑ ΚΑΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ.

That part of the Colophon which assumes to Æg. Gormontius the credit of being the first printer of Greek at Paris, is omitted in this book, which is inscribed to Johannes Moneletus, who was secretary to Louis XII; but the fact is there introduced in the preface, "Tum quod Parrhisiis primis Græcis Galliarum characteribus impressum," &c.

IV. The last book printed under the care of Tissardus in this year, was

ΧΡΥΣΟΛΟΡΑ ΕΡΟΤΗΜΑΤΑ.

In

In the Colophon to this book, the merit of Ægidius Gormontius, as first printer of Greek at Paris, is again asserted. This book also was inscribed to the Archbishop of Toulouse, and has these complimentary verses to the editor prefixed, written by Charles Rousseau.

Primus Parrhisia Graiæ nova gloria linguæ
Ambacus Argivum concinit urbe melos
Quo duce morales Sophiæ amplexabere leges
Hoc igitur stabili pectore fige memor.

These four books, undertaken and completed in so very short a period, sufficiently demonstrate the talents both of the editor and printer. To Tissardus, the labour and anxiety must have been proportionably great. In his preface to the first book printed, the Alphabetum Græcum, he represents that the difficulties he had to encounter in his undertaking, were great and multiplied. Among other things, he complains not only of the insufficiency of matrices, and consequently of letters, but that he could not meet with printers who could read the language, to say nothing of the risk of the undertaking, and the danger of losing both their time and their money. From which also it may be presumed, that this was the first undertaking of the kind.

The labours, however, of Tissardus, did not terminate in this year, nor with the above publications.

lications. In the year following, namely, in 1508, we have from the same press, and under the same superintendance,

FRANCISCI TISSARDI Ambacæi Grammatica Hebraica et Græca.

Parisiis apud Ægidium Gourmont. M.DVIII. 4to *.

This was the first Hebrew book printed at Paris, and has a prefatory Epistle addressed to Francis de Valois. It has also a dialogue inter PROTHYMOPATRIM et PHRONIMUM, as well as a compendious account of Jewish ceremonies.

As this is a book not only of great curiosity, but of the extremest rarity, I make no apology for dilating somewhat at greater length upon it.

A great deal of important matter relating to Tissardus may be collected from the prefatory Epistle, as well as from the dialogue and the compendious history of Jewish Ceremonies. From the Epistle to the Prince de Valois, who was afterwards Francis I. we collect that he had expressed a desire, that some learned work, from the press of Gormontius, and under the super-

* In all these books it is indifferently written GORMONTIUS and GOURMONTIUS.

intendance

intendance of Tissardus, should be inscribed to him. After some deliberation on the subject, Tissardus accidentally met with a copy of a Hebrew Bible. The thought immediately occurred, that as he had been instrumental in introducing the cultivation of Greek literature at Paris, an opportunity now presented itself of doing the same thing, and of promoting the same good object, by the Hebrew language. In this book, therefore, he exhibited a specimen of the three languages united; as, besides the Hebrew Grammar, the volume contains the Greek Alphabet, and Prayers, and Hymns; the Hippocratis jusjurandum, and other pieces. At the end are verses to Tissardus, from Petrus Corderius, and a reply from Tissardus, in the Greek and Latin languages.

The Dialogue represents PHRONIMUS as desiring PROTHYMOPATRIS to add something of Hebrew to what he had before accomplished in Greek. But how, replies PROTHYMOPATRIS, can this possibly be effected? We have neither the characters, the types, nor any persons sufficiently learned for such an undertaking. What! returns PHRONIMUS, cannot that same Franciscus Tissardus, of Amboise, perform the office? The Dialogue proceeds to describe Tissardus as busily occupied in severer business, under the direction of the Duke d'Angouleme. Then follows the abstract of the life of this eminent Scholar,

Scholar, as I have given it in a preceding page, and concludes with the earnest entreaty, on the part of PHRONIMUS, that Tissardus may be employed at Paris in the noble occupation of promoting Greek and Hebrew studies. PROTHYMOPATRIS undertakes the office of prevailing upon him to do this, through the interposition of two of his most intimate friends, Johannes Calluelus and Franciscus Mollinus.

From this it may be inferred, that these two individuals last mentioned, have some claims to a share of the merit of introducing these studies at Paris. Of these, however, I am able to give no further account, than that one is represented, namely, Johannes Calluelus, as resident at Paris, in the employment of the Duke d'Angouleme; and the other appears to have been the instructor of that Prince (and consequently a scholar) in the studies of humanity.

In the compendium above-mentioned, concerning the Jews and their ceremonies, which also is addressed to the Duke, then Prince de Valois, Tissardus assumes the merit of first introducing Greek literature into France, and that he now desired to do the same by the Hebrew, which no one before himself had attempted. To effect this, and to enable scholars to compare the Latin and Greek Bibles with the Hebrew, it was first necessary to introduce the knowledge of the elements of the language, which he now had

had done. He proceeds to add, that the Hebrew, which for a time was dead, might now be considered as reviving. The Jews, when driven from France, had taken their books along with them. That he had seen at Ferrara a beautiful copy of the Pentateuch; at which place also, through the interposition of their High-Priest, who was his preceptor, he had indulged his curiosity in making himself intimately acquainted with the Jewish ceremonies; and this was a motive and inducement to facilitate the knowledge of the Hebrew, by the publication of this elementary treatise.

After the year 1508, we hear no more of Tissardus; and it may consequently be imagined, that he died nearly about this period, as it is not likely that so much zeal as he had evinced in the cause of literature, and such strenuous exertions to promote it, should abruptly subside into inactive and inglorious indolence. The services which he rendered to learning were great and important; and I should hope, that it will not be thought by my readers that I have dilated improperly on the subject.

Tissardus was ably succeeded by Hieronymus Aleander, of whom I have before spoken. He watered, and cherished, and brought to maturity the tree which his predecessor had planted; and continued to Gourmont the assistance which he had received from Tissardus.

Among

Among the more rare and curious of the productions of this distinguished Scholar, corrected by his skill and learning, is the following:

GNOMOLOGIA, THEOG. PYTHAGOR. PHOCYL, &c. Græce, recognitore Alexandro.

Apud Matthæum Bolsecum Divi Ivonis Britonum tutellaris numinis signum in vico Scholarum Decretorum proferentem, Bibliopolam Parisiensem, millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo; undecimo calendas Januarias. 4to.

This volume has a dedicatory Epistle, inscribed to Claude de Brillac, who was Alexander's pupil, and son of Christopher de Brillac, first, Bishop of Orleans, and afterwards Archbishop of Tours. The Epistle contains a very animated panegyric on that illustrious family. Though it is not so expressed in the Colophon, the book came from the press of Eg. Gormontius, and was printed by him for Bolsecus, who appears to have been only a bookseller. As he was a Parisian, he was not improbably of the same family with Hieronymus Bolsecus, the Carmelite monk, who was celebrated as the bitter enemy both of Calvin and of Beza, and of whom much is said both by Bayle and Mosheim. His Life of Calvin is to be

be reckoned among the rarer books. The reader may see a circumstantial description of this book in Clement, vol. v. p. 35. et seq.

The following Epigram was written on this Bolsecus and his publication:

Lex fuit historiæ vetus hæc ne dicere falsum
Audeat, et verum dicere ne metuat;
Bolseci Historia nova lex; ne dicere verum
Audeat et falsum dicere ne metuat.

I do not find any copy of this book in any of the more popular catalogues, except Askew's, where it appears to have sold for one pound, twelve shillings.

I am unwilling to protract the subject of Gormontius and his press to an undue length, although a great deal more of interesting matter relating to it, presents itself. I shall therefore be satisfied with observing, that he continued to exercise his profession for a great number of years, and that all the Greek books which he produced are rare and valuable. They are too numerous for specific description; I shall therefore only direct the reader's attention to the two following, which are more particularly uncommon.

1. Aristophanis

1. Aristophanis Comediæ novem—Græce.

Lutetiæ sumptibus Ægidii Gormontii, studio Joannis Chæradami, labore et industria Patri Vidovæi. M.D.XXVIII.

It appears that each of the nine Plays was separately printed, though the whole work was completed within the year. Each Play has a prefatory Epistle in Greek, by John Chæradamus, and each is inscribed to a different individual. It may be worth while to specify these personages, as it may be presumed that all were of some distinction, and friendly, as well as useful, to the cause of learning.

The first Play is inscribed to JOHN CLERK, or Clark, our countryman, who appears to have been at that time resident in France in a diplomatic character. The second is addressed to PETER DANESIUS, the third to JOHN TARTASSUS, the fourth to NICOLAS BEROALDUS, the fifth to JOHN RUELLIUS, the sixth to another of our countrymen, THOMAS WINTER, the seventh to JOHN VIOLA, the eighth to ANTHONY LAPITHUS, the ninth to WILLIAM KUINUS.

PETRUS DANESIUS was a very distinguished person, the pupil of John Lascaris and Budæus; he was also preceptor to Francis II. Though a very learned man, he wrote nothing that has been preserved; he lived to a very advanced age, and left

left behind him a large and valuable library. Thuanus speaks thus of him:

(Petrus Danesius) "vir nostra ætate in omni sapientiarum genere doctissimus nihil fere scripsisset, sed instructissimam librorum supellectilem reliquit, a se summa diligentia toto longissimæ vitæ nec unquam otiosæ, tempore collectorum, quæ tamen divendita in usus pauperum ac dissipata magno rei literariæ detrimento periit."

JOHN RUELLIUS was also an eminent man, and is highly praised by Paul Jovius, and by Baillet, in his Jugemens de Scavans.

The other book, with which I shall conclude this part of my subject, is

DEMETRII CHALCONDYLÆ Grammaticæ Institutiones Græcæ, Græci initiandis mire utiles.

Parisiis in Officina Egidii Gormont. Anno M.D.XXV.XVII. die mensis Februarii. 4to.

I am inclined to be of opinion, that this is the most rare of all the books from this press which I have described. The collections of Crots and Pinelli abounded in literary rarities of this description; but neither of them exhibited a copy of this

book. The only copy which I have ever seen is in the possession of the Bishop of Ely.

The preface, by Volmarius, is addressed "elegantiss adolescenti. Petro Xylotecto." It discusses the merits of different Grammars of the Greek language before published, and concludes with giving the preference to Chalcondylas. It is dated ex ædibus Beraldi.

I have before, and in various parts of these volumes, made mention of Demetrius Chalcondylas; but as he will probably appear no more in these pages, I take my leave of him with the subjoined inscription on himself, by himself.

Quid est quod usquam satis sit mortalibus?
Sui nec ulla parte cor, quod torqueat.
Senex nec absque literarum gloria
Vixi: at malorum hoc est catena longior;
Durisque emuntur literæ laboribus,
Et sane iniquis efferuntur præmiis.
Fœcunda conjux et domi perstrenua
Sui pudoris proximum est periculum.
Jam bis miser, quod quid sit educatio
Simulque scirem quid mali sit orbitas.
Quare referta cum malis sint omnia
Vitam ut cito obeas levissimis pete
Quo tunc beatus hic quod haud vales agas
Ita et precare matuum DEMETRIO.

The author of this Epigram was Bartholomæus Laternus, and it is to be found in Paulus Jovius.

The

The intelligent collector will observe, as might indeed be expected, a progressive improvement in the Greek typography of Gormontius. The Aristophanes and the Chalcondylas, last mentioned, are very superior in execution to those books which he first printed. At first, of course, he had but a small quantity of types; these were not very perfect or handsome; neither will the first books be found so accurate as the last, the accents being very often misplaced; but it must be remembered, that very few compositors could be met with who knew any thing of the language. They were, nevertheless, and with all their imperfections, so extensively received into circulation, that in a very short period a great number of competitors presented themselves, and many of these of the highest eminence and distinction. Such were the first Henry Stephens and his numerous family, who were succeeded by Colinæus, and those other Parisian printers, whose lives are circumstantially detailed by Maittaire.

Quale Diversorium

O Jupiter! quam splendidum
Quantumque amœnum! sed potissimum quibus
Cordi bonæ sunt literæ.

In conclusion of the whole, it may be remarked, that Peter Vidæus, who was concerned with Gormontius in the execution of the Aristo-

phanes, was a man of education and learning. He had taken his degree of Master of Arts, which designation he subjoined at the end of his typographical productions. His prefatory Epistles to many of these works, prove both his sagacity and erudition. In particular, his Epistle to the reader, prefixed to the edition of the Hieroglyphics of Horapollo in 1521, exhibits a pleasing specimen of neatness and elegance in Latin composition.

Gormontius had also another partner, whose name was GODOFRIDUS TORINUS, and who was a still more considerable personage. He was an author, a printer, and a bookseller, and very eminent and respectable in each of these characters. He was also a poet, and has been particularly praised by many learned men for this accomplishment. He was a native of Bourges, and received his education in the College of Plesse, and, coming to Paris, connected himself with Henry Stephens, whom he assisted in the correction of his press. At this press he superintended and printed the Itinerary of Antoninus, which was ornamented with red capitals, which embellishment had also been used by Henry Stephens. But the work to which Torinus was principally indebted for his reputation, was LE CHAMP FLEURY, of which, on account of its being "notatione dignus et inventu rarissimus," a very circumstantial description has been given by

by Maittaire. It consists of three books. The first encourages his countrymen to study and improve their native language; and treats also of the antiquity and origin of letters. The second book discusses the number and the forms of letters, and their accurate proportion to the human body. The third is very diffusive, and comprehends the accurate pronunciation and form of each letter, the elements of various languages, and the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin alphabets, with numerous other particulars on the same and similar subjects.

All the Prefaces and Epistles of TORINUS have received the commendation of scholars; and that he was no mean hand in Latin versification, the following Epigram, prefixed to the ITINERARIUM ANTONINI, will testify.

Oppida si centum, centum si sedulus urbes
Certo cum spatio Hector adire paras
Centena portus si cum statione marinos
Excupis et recta doctior ire via:
Hunc tibi cum primis habitem studiose libellum
In dextra Gratus semper habeto manu.

He afterwards applied his mind to the art of typography; and became King's printer, and sworn bookseller. His device was a broken pitcher. His account of his first conceiving the idea of writing his celebrated book, LE CHAMP FLEURY, is worth inserting.

" Le matin du jour de la Feste aux Roys, apres avoir prins mon sommeil et repos et que mon estoma de sa legiere et joyeuse viande avoit faict sa facile concoction, que lon comptait MDXXIII. me prins a fantasier en mon lict et mouvoir la roue de ma memoire pensant a mille petites fantasies tant serieuses que joyeuses entre lesquelles me souvent de quelque Lettre Antique que j'avoys nagueres faicte pour la maison de mon seigneur le Tresorier des guerres Maistre Jehan Groslier Conseiller et Secretaire du Roy nostre Sire, amateur de bonnes lettres, et de tous Personnages Savans des quelz aussi est tresame et extime tant de la que deca les mons. A ceste cause me volant employer aucunement a l'utilite du bien public ay pense demonstrer et enseigner en ce present petit œuvre la maniere de faire symmetriquement, c'est a dire par deue proportion lettre Attique," &c.

There are various inscriptions to the memory of Torinus, in the form of epitaphs, from which I select the following, as the most concise, and, in my judgment, the neatest.

Siste

Siste Viator
Et jacentes etiam Artes colito.
Hic
GODOFREDUS TORRINUS Bituricus
Ubique litteris librisque clarissimus
Qui
Parisiis multos per annos Philosophiam
Docuit maximo concursu,
In Regio Burgundiæ Collegio,
Simulque Artem exercuit Typographicam
Novam tunc ac recentem brevi perpolitam
Tamen reddidit.
Quisquis ad studium animum applicas
Et indè quæris immortalitatem
Præcipuo cultori prius apprecare.
AMEN.

THE SABII.

The commencement of the sixteenth century was distinguished by a brilliant constellation of printers, who were alike eminent for their learning, and for their various and admirable productions in typography. To expatiate upon the many beautiful works which, for a period of half a century, issued from the press of Aldus Romanus and his successors, would be foreign to the object of this publication, and would indeed be unnecessary, as they are all in succession distinctly and ably described by Renouard. The same observation is alike apposite with regard to Florence and the press of the Juntas. These also are exhibited in chronological order by Angelo Maria Bandini. It may be sufficient to remark of the books printed at the Aldus and Junta presses, that they are the objects of research with all classical collectors, and that their rarity and value seems progressively to increase. This is more particularly true of the Greek books. But there flourished also about the same period with them some distinguished printers, not so well known indeed as the above-mentioned printers of Venice and Florence, but who are entitled to the highest respect, and the productions of whose presses, particularly in the Greek language, are

of

of very uncommon occurrence, and which have an undoubted claim to an honourable place in well-chosen collections. Concerning some of these, I shall communicate such circumstances as I have been able to collect from the different bibliographical publications in my possession, beginning with

The Sabii.

The Sabii appear to have been a numerous family, all of them engaged in the typographical profession, and distinguished at Venice, Verona, and at Rome. My intention is only to speak of the Greek books which issued from their presses.

The books printed by these artists are severally distinguished in the respective Colophons, as produced by Joan. Antonius et Fratres, Stephanus et Fratres, Stephanus Nicolinus, and Joannes Antonius de Nicolinus.

In 1528, the following book appeared at Venice, and is of unusual rarity.

Symplicii Commentarius in Enchiridion Epicteti cum textu. Græce.

In fine.

Venetiis per Joannem Antonium et Fratres de

de Sabio, anno domini M.D.XXVIII. Mense Julii.

Subjoined is the prohibition for any other person to print this book within a period of ten years, on pain of excommunication.

This was the editio princeps of the work, and was followed in the same year, from the same press, by

Ἡ ΘΕΙΑ ΛΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΙΟΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΥ, Divina Missa sancti Joannis Chrysostomi.

This title is printed in red ink, and has withal a portrait of St. Chrysostom. The Colophon represents it as printed at the expence of D. Demetrii Zini Zacynthii et D. Menandri Nuncii Corcyræi sociis. These were perhaps the booksellers, as may be inferred from the term *sociis*. It is a small quarto; and, I believe, of very great rarity.

It should seem that the SABII, or different branches of them, were established in other parts of Italy also; for in 1529 we have the following book.

JOANNIS

JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI interpretatio in omnes Paul Epistolas, Græce ex editione Bernardini Donati.

Veronæ typis æreis excusum per Stephanum et Fratres a Sabio quarto Kalendas Julias. M.D.XXIX. With the usual privilege.

The Colophon, which is in Greek, and somewhat long, apologizes for the errors of the book, on account of the corrupt state of the manuscript. It also acknowledges great obligation to John Matthew Gibert, Bishop of Verona.

At Verona also, in 1531, under the superintendance of the same editor, Donatus, and from the same press, was published, in Greek:

JOANNIS DAMASCENI editio Orthodoxæ fidei. Ejusdem de iis qui in fide dormierunt.

In fine.

Εν Ουηρωνη παρα Στεφανῳ τῳ Σαβιῳ και τοις αδελφοις.

Other books were published at Verona by these same printers, but my object is to speak of the Greek only; and the last which came from their press, at this place, was

ÆCUMEN

ÆCUMEN et ARETHA in Acta Apostolorum: in Epistolas quæ Catholicæ dicuntur in Pauli omnes. ARETHÆ vero in Joannis Apocalypsim.

This uncommon book has a prefatory Epistle from the editor, Donatus, to Pope Clement VII.

In the following year, 1532, we meet with these printers again at Venice, where they published,

PSELLI opus in Quatuor Mathematicas Disciplinas, Arithmeticam Musicam, Geometriam et Astronomiam Græce.

Venetiis apud Stephanum Sabium et Fratres. 8vo.

This book involves some curious literary history. The editor was the venerable ARSENIUS, of whom I have before made honourable mention; who, though at this time an Archbishop, complains, in his dedicatory Epistle to Cardinal Renulphus, that he is exhausted by the infirmities of old age, as well as by distress and poverty.

Λιμῳ δ' ὁμως και πενιᾳ τηκομαι, &c.

It

It appears, that almost immediately after the publication of the above book, Arsenius edited, from the same press, and under the auspices of the same patron,

PSELLI introductio in sex Philosophiæ modos. Synopsis quinque vocum ac decem Categoriarum. BLEMIDÆ de quinque vocibus libellus.

GEORGIUS PACHYMERUS de sex philosophiæ definitionibus, quinque vocibus et sex Categoriis. Græce cum Latina versione Jacobi Foscareni. 8vo.

In 1535 the following book appeared.

ALCINOI Sermo doctrinalis de dogmatibus Platonis. 12mo.

To this, the name of Stephen Sabius is alone prefixed.

This book is also curious for other considerations besides its rarity. It was also edited by the Archbishop of Ragusa, and is inscribed by him, in a Greek Epistle, to Reginald Pole (Πωλῳ τῳ Ρεναλδῳ.) In this he observes, that ALCINOUS was now for the first time printed; yet it appears from Maittaire, that Vascosanus had in the preceding

ceding year printed this tract of Alcinous, in Greek and Latin. At least so the title-page and the book professes; though Maittaire acknowledges, that the copy which he saw contained only the Latin version of Ficinus. Probably the Latin version was first printed, with the intention of adding the Greek at a subsequent period. Other tracts are also specified in the book printed by Vascosanus.

In 1547 we meet with this family at Rome, where was printed,

THEODORITUS contra Hæreses. Græce edente Camillo Petrusco.

In fine.

Par Stephanum Nicolinum Sabiensem Chalcographum Apostolicum. 4to.

This book is inscribed by the editor to Cardinal Ardingellus, in a prefatory Greek Epistle. At the end are various readings from a manuscript in the library of Cardinal de Salviatis.

It is rather out of its place, but I should not have omitted to state, that in 1538 J. Antonius de Nicolinis de Sabio printed at Venice a Greek Testament, expensis Melchioris Sessæ. This has a frontispiece, which represents the figure of a cat having a mouse in its mouth.

The

The Abbe Boni mentions an edition of the works of Homer in 8vo. printed at Venice in 1551, by Petrus de Nicolinis and de Sabio. This is in the Bishop of Ely's collection, as is also the "Anthologia Græca," printed by the Sabii, without any date, and not noticed by Boni.

But I have possibly omitted to introduce in its place the most rare of all the Greek books printed by the Sabii, which is the following.

ARISTOTELES de generatione animalium cum commentariis Joannis Philoponi. Græce.

Venetiis per Joan. Antonium et Fratres de Sabio. MDXXVI.

Two other distinguished printers flourished at Venice about this period; both of whom may well deserve a place in a book appropriated to record anecdotes of literature.

The first of these was BARTHOLOMÆUS ZANETTUS, of whom I am concerned to say, that I can find no account: it appears, however, from the Colophon subjoined, and the books which he printed, that he terms himself, *Casterzagensis*.

The Greek books printed by him are very beautiful specimens of typography, and exceedingly scarce.

The first, I believe, was

JOANNIS STOBÆI collectiones Sententiarum. 4to.

In fine.

Venetiis in ædibus Bartholomæi Zanetti Casterzagensis ære vero et diligentia Joannis Trincavelli. M.DXXXV.

Hence it appears that Trincavelli was the editor of the book, which is dedicated, in a suitable epistle by Trincavelli, to the celebrated Peter Bembus. It is the EDITIO PRINCEPS of the work, and of very rare occurrence. Trincavelli was an eminent physician; and we learn, from the dedicatory Epistle, that Peter Bembus was at this period the public librarian at Venice.

Fabricius carefully collated this edition with those which subsequently appeared, cum Græco Latina Wecheliana 1581, Græcolatina Gesneri Tiguri 1550, Grotii e Stobæi Excerptis, Paris, 1623, and ascertained that the manuscript used by Trincavelli must have been exceedingly defective, as well as corrupt.

Two other works from this press, and by the same editor, well deserving of notice, are the following.

HESIODI OPERA Græce cum Scholiis.

In ædibus Bartholomæi Zanetti Casterzagensis ære vero et diligentia Joannis Francisci Trincavelli. 4to.

This rare book is inscribed by Trincavelli to the celebrated Peter Victorius, and contains some very handsome compliments to Zanetti. For further particulars, I refer the reader to Mr. Dibdin, who has described this edition of Hesiod at some length.

There is also an Aristophanes, by Zanetti, which is by no means a common book.

THE GRYPHII.

There were three distinguished printers of this name. Francis Gryphius, who flourished at Paris; Sebastian Gryphius, who printed at Lyons; and Antony Gryphius, son of Sebastian, and who succeeded him in his business at the same place.

All these individuals were distinguished for the neatness and elegance of their types, the judgment with which they selected the books which they printed, and the faithful accuracy of their publications.

Francis principally used the Roman character, Sebastian more frequently the Italic. They both used the Griffin, as their typographical insigne. The books printed by Francis sometime represented a Tortoise, held in the feet of the Griffin. This brother began the exercise of his art in 1532; Sebastian somewhat earlier. The first work of Sebastian was a selection from the Bible, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; the last was in 1558, namely, an edition of the works of Sannazarius.

Almost the whole attention of Francis was directed to the works of Cicero; but he obtained considerable credit from a Greek and Latin Lexicon, printed in the year 1540.

Sebastian

Sebastian Gryphius, however, was the more eminent and most learned of the two; and engaged the confidence and friendship of Julius Cæsar, Scaliger, Stephen Doletus, Conrad Gesner, and other illustrious characters.

Julius Scaliger, in a letter prefixed to one of his works, printed by Sebastian, compliments him in these strong words;

" Tuam mi Gryphi veram pietatem, excellentem eruditionem, insignem humanitatem hic nostris lucubratiunculis et præesse volui et moderari."

With the accomplished, learned, but unfortunate Doletus, Sebastian lived on terms of affectionate intimacy; and from his press issued the two volumes of Commentaries, which Maittaire dignifies with the appellation of " opus rarissimum et præstantissimum." Of this work the first volume was printed in 1536, the latter in 1538. To the first volume the following hexameters are prefixed. He was then twenty-seven years old.

Prima meæ monumenta artis, monumenta Juventæ
Prima meæ, tandem auspiciis exite secundis
Ac longæ pertæsa moræ, nimiumque retenta
Vos desiderium capiat jam lucis, in auras
Surgite, nec maledica hominum vel lingua, vel asper
Sermo metum injiciat, studio quin luminis ite
Ite (imbecillos animos timor arguit) ite

Prima meæ monumenta artis monumenta Juventæ
Prima meæ, tandem auspiciis exite secundis.

If I were to enter into the discussion of these two curious volumes, or at all attempt to detail the literary history and anecdote which they involve, very little would be left of this volume for the remaining subjects which I have undertaken to investigate. The two volumes are seldom found together, as the second was published two years subsequently to the first; and this last is considered as much the rarer of the two. A more rare volume, however, than either of the others, and supplementary to the original work, was published by Doletus himself in 1539.

Formulæ latinarum locutionum Lugduni, apud Steph. Doletum 1539. fol.

My business is rather with Gryphius than Doletus.

A very minute and long catalogue of the books printed by Sebastian Gryphius, may be seen in Maittaire. They are very numerous, and some of them very rare and valuable. Sebastian appears to have died in 1557.

Antony Gryphius succeeded his father. The first book he printed was in 1561, namely, Petri Angeli Bargœi Cynæget. Carmin. et Eclogæ. This has a prefatory epistle by the printer, in which he compliments his father on his judgment

in

in selecting proper books for the employment of his press, and expresses his determination to follow so good an example.

Both father and son were complimented in some Latin verses, by Gulielmus Paradinus Archemanus; which, as illustrative of the subject immediately before me, seem worth inserting.

In Effigiem clarissimi Viri et felicis memoriæ Sebastiani Gryphii Typographi.

Hæc oris probitas, animi ceu teste refulgens
Indicat ingenua fronte, quod intus erat
Doctrinam omnigenam, studium de plebe merendi
Candoremque pia mente, trilingue caput.

Insignia Nobilium Typographorum ad Antonium Gryphium et Joannem Tornesium.

Obruerant tristes jam prorsum oblivia musas
Nec cœtus vitæ spes erat ulla sacri;
Anchora cum jacta est mediis Aldina procellis
Cyrhæumque labans pondere sistit onus.
Sustulit hinc dextra geminos Frobenius angues
Cui recti et prudens simplicitatis amor.
Virtutem inde levi sortis comitante volatis,
Semifer annexam Gryphus ad alta vehit.
Viperæ et involvens geminæ Tornæsius orbem
Nil aliis fieri quam cupit ipse sibi,
Vestrâ operâ ipsa cohors jam pene extincta revixit
Atque inter proceres sustulit illa caput.

I must not conclude my account of Sebastian Gryphius, without notice of the compliment paid him by John Vulteius, who, in one of his Epigrams, observes, that Robert Stephens was a good corrector, Colinæus a very good printer; but that Gryphius excelled both, as printer and corrector.

Inter tot norunt libros qui cudere, tres sunt
Insignes; languet cætera turba fame.
Castigat Stephanus, sculpit Colinæus, utrumque,
Gryphius edocta mente manuque facit.

In the year 1548, a John Gryphius appears to have printed at Venice, and probably was of the same family. From his press appeared one of the scarcest of the early editions of Aristophanes, of which Angelus Caninius was the editor.

ARISTOPHANIS Comædiæ undecim, Græce multis metris corruptis mendisque plurimis purgatæ, ut emendatiores hactenus non prodierint; emendationis ratio ad libri calcem explicatur. 8vo.

Joan Gryphius excudebat.

At the end is an advertisement from the printer, containing an apology for the absence of these *emendationum rationes*, as he who had promised to perform this office, had, from various distrac

tions

tions of care and business, been obliged to leave Venice for some months. That his return was speedily expected, which, when it happened, he, the printer, would not fail to publish them together, with various other particulars of importance to the proper illustration of Aristophanes.

I do not find that this promise ever was fulfilled, nor have I been able to discover any other work printed by this John Gryphius.

COLINÆUS.

Simon Colinæus (Simon de Colines) was of such great and deserved reputation as a printer, that all the learned men of his time, both of France and of other countries, were anxious to have their productions executed at his press. Among these was our distinguished countryman Thomas Linacer, all whose translations of different parts of the works of Galen were admirably printed by Colinæus.

He had assisted the first Henry Stephens in his typographical labours; and, on his decease, married his widow, and connected himself in the prosecution of the business with Robert and Francis Stephens, the sons of Henry. Colinæus printed very few books in Greek, but a prodigious number in Latin, and French, and the types of all these languages were of great neatness and beauty. With respect to the Greek it is not a little remarkable, that although Henry Stephens had printed many books in that language, Colinæus appears to have possessed a very small quantity of Greek types; and the few Greek fragments printed by him, were coarsely and incorrectly executed, and without accents. He commenced his business in 1520; but he does not appear to have

have provided himself with the necessary apparatus for printing in Greek before the year 1528.

The number however of Greek books which, after all, proceeded from this press, was very small indeed, compared with those printed by Colinæus in other languages. All of them, however, are to be enumerated among the scarce books, and are these which follow.

1. SOPHOCLIS Tragœdiæ Septem. Græce. Apud Simonem Colinæum. Lutet. 1523.

This edition, about the extreme rarity of which all bibliographers are agreed, seems to have been founded on the Aldine Edition of 1502, of which it is remarkable, that although the Scholia are announced in the advertisement, they are not found in the book itself, for which Aldus subsequently makes an apology. Neither has this edition of Colinæus the Scholia; but it contains a life of Sophocles, with epigrams on the poet, and three pages of errata *.

* Maittaire, v. ii. p. 405, says, that there was no table of errata to this edition of Sophocles; but he afterwards corrects himself, and says, in his Index, part i. p. 30. "Turpissime erravi cum scriptorem in Sophoclis Editione quam vulgavit Colinæus nullum esse Erratorum Indicem."

In this same year Colinæus also printed,

GRÆCA THEODORI GAZÆ Traductio in Ciceronis de Senectute Dialogum.

Ejusdem Versio in Somnium Scipionis. 12mo.

It is observed, by one of the biographers of Colinæus, that although very few Greek books were printed by him, they are executed with such peculiar neatness, that every one must lament that he did not print more. It is certainly very remarkable that he does not appear to have been employed on any other work in the Greek language, till the year 1534, when he printed,

TESTAMENTUM NOVUM. Græce. Apud Simonem Colinæum. 8vo.

This book involves many curious circumstances. It was printed in a small, but neat and pleasing type. The more curious reader may find a very circumstantial and detailed account of the peculiarities of this edition in the Prolegomena of Mill. No mention is made of any errata, though there are many, and of obvious occurrence. The passage concerning the Three Heavenly Witnesses, 1 John v. 7. is altogether

gether omitted. In the list of the sacred books in their order, the Apocalypse is omitted. Κολαασεις is almost universally printed for Κολοσσεις. The work has not a syllable of introduction by way of preface, nor any reason assigned for the novel readings received into the text. The editor is totally unknown.

It is the more singular, that no table or index of errata accompanies this volume, as Colinæus was in this respect remarkably particular, and published, as far as my observation extends, no other book without something of the kind. He concludes one of his books with the following distich:

Parcite Chalcographis, si paucula menda reperta est
Non est mos nullam linquere Chalcographis.

Further particulars also of this celebrated edition, may be learned from Wetstein's Prolegomena, p. 141.

With respect to the other Greek books printed by Colinæus, I do not find that he printed any more till the year 1540, when we have,

Arati Sphæra. Græce.
Ciceronis in Arati Phænomena.

And in the same year,

Ex

Ex Platonis Timæo particula, Ciceronis de Universata libro respondens.

Both the above in small folio.

There were two other Greek books by Colinæus, without date; namely:

Hesiodi Ascræi Opera et Dies. Græce. 12mo.

And,

Galenus de Urinis. Græce.

Mr. Dibdin, on the authority of Mr. Wodhull, informs us, that two other Greek books were printed by Colinæus, namely, a Greek Alphabet in 12mo. consisting of eight leaves only, 1531 and a small Tract, entitled, "Galen ad Patrophilum," sine anno. Colinæus certainly printed a great number of Galen's Tracts; but, according to the catalogue subjoined to the life of this printer in Maittaire, these appear to have been all of them Latin versions, except the one above specified.

I do not, however, by any means pretend to call in question the very respectable authority of Mr. Wodhull.

Thu

Thus, as far as I have been able to discover, Colinæus printed no more than eight books in Greek. The mistake of Mr. Dibdin, who says that he printed but six, is certainly very venial, as he had not the subject so immediately before him.

LIBRI

LIBRI MISCELLANEI.

LIBRI MISCELLANEI.

HAVING thus far fulfilled my engagements with my readers, with respect to the class of books, and the early printers, of whom I undertook to give an account, I hope the remainder of this volume may not improperly be occupied with the description of such miscellaneous books of uncommon occurrence, as, from the prosecution of my ordinary pursuits, I have had the opportunity to examine.

No particular arrangement, either of dates or of subjects, is therefore to be expected, nor does it indeed appear to be necessary. I am well aware that the field of rare books is exceedingly extensive, and the term itself not always defined with sufficient accuracy. I therefore pledge myself to nothing more, in the miscellaneous volumes hereafter to be described, than that, in my humble judgment, they all may claim the distinction which I have assigned them, and may all deserve the attention of curious collectors.

The first to be introduced in this class, besides its extreme rarity, possesses many peculiarities.

MAMMOTRECTUS seu expositio vocabulorum quæ in Bibliis, Hymnis Ecclesiasticis, Homiliis, &c. occurrunt.

At the end—

Explicit Mammotrectus sive primicereus arte imprimendi seu caractarizandi per Helyam he lye alias de Louffen Cantonicum Ecclesie Ville Veronensis in pago Ergovie site absque calami exaracione Vegelia sancti Martini Episcopi sub anno ab incarnacione domini: Millesimo Quadrengentesimo Septuagesimo. Deo laus et gloria per infinita secula seculorum. Amen.

The first striking peculiarity about this book is the above colophon, which, with the exception of the place and printer, is word for word the same as that which is found in the Mammotrectus printed in this very same year by Schoiffer at Mentz. Is it probable that these two printers should begin the same book in the same year and finish it precisely on the same day, namely on the vigil of St. Martin? The fact seems to be that the printer of Switzerland copied the Mammotrectus of Schoiffer even to the date. That it was the first book printed in Switzerland with a date there is no doubt, but I am inclined to suspect that it was not printed till some years afterwards.

In this MAMMOTRECTUS by Helias Helye, there are signatures. The smaller letters of the alphabet

alphabet are placed at the extremity of the last line in the page, a, b, c, &c. But the introduction of signatures is ascertained to have been in 1472. It is further observable that the two editions of the SPECULUM VITÆ printed subsequently by this same printer, and which I shall hereafter describe, have no signatures, catchword, or any thing of the kind. We may perhaps be justified in assigning this book to somewhere about the year 1474.

The book itself is printed in a long, thin, and very rude Gothic character, so rude indeed as hardly to be legible. It is in columns, has 32 lines in a page, and is full of the most perplexing abbreviations.

I give the first sentence as a specimen, and released from the abbreviations.

"Impaciens Proprie Inpericie ac ruditate compaciens pauperum clericorum qui ad predicacionis officium promoventur decrevi bibliam transcurrendo perlegere, nec non et alia que in ecclesia recitantur si vita comes fuerit inspicere diligenter et parcium differtium significanicus et accentus et genera insinuare lectori pauperculo," &c. &c.

The title is variously written, *Mommotrectus*, *Mammotrectus*, *Mammætrectus*, *Mammetractus*, *Mammothreptus*, obviously meaning, that it is intended as *mothers milk* to those clergymen who are *infants* in professional knowledge.

The author of the book was named Marchesinus, to which the title of his work has usually been added. I have not been able to find any satisfactory account of him. Galdastus calls him *ineptum Mammotrecti Auctorem*, and I believe the book intrinsically to be of no great importance.

There is a copy of this book in Earl Spencer's collection.

The other editions of the work which merit attention, are one printed in this same year at Mentz by Schoiffer, and one at Venice by Jenson.

Let me take this opportunity of observing once for all, that it may possibly happen, as in the example of the book above described, that many of the succeeding articles are introduced, as bibliographical curiosities alone. They may some of them serve merely to mark the progressive improvement of the typographical art, or as uncommon specimens of the presses which severally produced them.

The above is the only notice I propose to take of the observations of certain critics, that many of the books described in these volumes possess no intrinsic value.

RODERICI ZAMORENSIS SPECULUM VITÆ HUMANÆ.

At the end is this singular colophon:

Finit liber dictus. Speculum vite humane quia in eo et cesarea potestas, et regalis dignitas bubulcorum eciam genus sibi speculatur saluberrima simul spiritualisque vite viros secum adducens. Papam scilicet cardinales, Archiepiscopos, Clericos, et ceteros Ecclesie ministros. Rectam et his speculandi prescribendo norman a Helya Helye alias de Louffen Canonico. Ecclesie ville. Beronensis in pago. Ergowie site absque calami exaratione Vigilia Conceptionis Marie. Sub. Anno ab incarnacione domini. Millesimo Quadringentisimo septuagesimo secundo.

This book printed at the same place, by the same printer, Helyas Helye, and if the dates are accurate, which I have before questioned, only two years after the book immediately before described, is in a very different type.

It is a sort of semigothic.

There is a copy of this edition in Lord Spencer's collection. It was reprinted at the same place by the same printer in the following year,

and was probably a mere transcript of that which preceded.

The first edition of this work was by Sweynheym, and Pannartz, at Rome, 1468; a copy of which sold in the La Valiere sale for 400 livres.

Rodericus Santius de Arevato was a Spaniard, born at an obscure village in the diocese of Segovia. He was educated at Salamanca, where he became Doctor of Laws, and afterwards rose to the highest honours of the Sacerdotal Profession. He was author of a great variety of works, many of which have been printed, and many more remain in manuscript.

The book above described was dedicated to Pope Paul II. in the address to whom, Santius relates that there was a controversy between his mother and his other relations, whether he should pursue the study of theology or of law, his mother being inclined to the former. He, however, addicted himself to the latter, " non tamen prætermissis sacrarum Literarum at Moralis Philosophiæ exercititiis."

After the completion of his education the same controversy between the same individuals again took place, but he now determined for himself to pursue the ecclesiastical profession.

He became successively Archdeacon of Trevigno, Dean of Leon first, and afterwards of Seville, and finally Bishop of Oviedo.

He died in 1470.

There

There were many editions of the Speculum vitæ Humanæ before the year 1500, and many of them are to be classed among the rarer books, particularly the editions by Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, at Paris, 1470—1472; one by Zainer at Augsbourg, 1471; by Philip de Lignamine, 1473, at Rome; by John de Westphalia at Louvain, sine anno; at Rome by Laver, sine anno. It was translated into French and published by Bart. Buyer, Lugduni, 1479: it was also printed in Spanish at Saragossa in 1491.

THURECENSIS (CONRADI) TRACTATUS DE COMETIS.

At the bottom of the last leaf but one, at the end of the work, are these words in capital letters:

SIT: LAUS: DEO:
ANNO: DOMINI: M.CCCC.LXXIIII; HANS AURL.

This book has been the occasion of much perplexity to bibliographers; who was HANS AURL? was he the printer, editor, corrector of the press, or the bookseller? I find no where any account of a printer so called.

The book consists of two parts, the first treats of comets generally, their formation, figure, orbit, &c. The second part has this title in capital letters on the twentieth leaf.

SECUNDA: PARS: EST: SERMO: PARTICULARIS: DE: COMETA: APPARENTE: ANNO: DOMINI: M.CCCC.LXXII.

This book is in a round character, and the paper white and good; there are no catch-words, signatures, &c. There are no initial letters in the

the beginning of the work, or of the different chapters, but a large space is left for the illumination. By an error of the press, THURECENSIS is printed Thurecehsis.

Another difficulty arises as to the place where this book was printed; Maittaire assigns it to Rome, but Audiffredi knew nothing of it. The name of Leonhardus Aurl occurs at the end of some verses subjoined to an edition of Eusebius sine nota loci et Typographi, 1473.

It can hardly be necessary to speak of the rarity of this book, but Lord Spencer has a copy, and from this I have described it.

His Lordship also possesses the following:

(Conradi) THURECENSIS phisiti (sic) Tractatus de Cometis.

In fine

SIT: LAUS: DEO.

This is evidently in the Gothic type used by Helias Heliæ de Louffen, and has 44 lines in a page, and only extends to 12 leaves.

COMMEN-

COMMENTARII OMNIBONI LEONICENI.

Rhetoris Præstantissimi, in Marci Tullii Ciceranis Oratorem.

Vicentiæ, 1476.

Editio Princeps.

In fine.

Vicentiæ non minus accurate est emendatum, quam diligenter impressum. Anno Salvatoris M. CCCC. LXXVI. &c.

This book is printed in the type used by Leonardus of Basil, who about this period exercised the typographical profession at Vicenza.

Prefixed is an oration of Leonicenus in praise of eloquence.

Quere is this Leonardus of Basil the same person with the Leonardus Achates who was also of Basil, and followed the occupation of printer at Venice in 1472. He seems to have been a most unsettled character, for in 1473 we find him at Padua. In 1474 he printed VITE DI S. PADRI at S. Urso, and in this very year established himself at Vicenza, where he continued till 1490. He was the first who printed at Vicenza.

Leoniceni

Leoniceni Omniboni Grammatica, and his curious book de versu Heroico, &c. are described in my fourth volume, p. 382, where also is some account of Leonicenus himself.

The book above described is in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

MELCHIORIS

MELCHIORIS GUILANDINI PAPYRUS, hoc est Commentarius in tria C. Plinii majoris de Papyro Capita; Accessit. Hieronymi Mercurialis repugnantia qua pro Galeno strenue pugnatur. Item, Melchioris Guilandini assertio sententiæ in Galenum a se pronunciatæ. Venetiis Apud. M. Antonium Ulrum. M. D. LXXII. 4to.

This is a curious book, and by no means of common occurrence. It is so spoken of by Clement, V. 9, P. 311. The work is introduced by a long epistle to Baptista Grimaldus, and is succeeded by the commentary upon the part of Pliny's Natural History relating to the Papyrus, which is replete with curious erudition.

This book so excited the curiosity of scholars, that Joseph Scaliger in particular thought it worth while to publish his animadversions upon it, which are to be found at some length in the following work, which will also well repay the attention of curious readers.

Jos. Justi. Scaligeri Julii Cæsaris a Burden Filii Opuscula Varia antehac non edita, Parisiis. Apud Hieronymum Drouart sub scuto Solari via Jacobœa. M. DC. X.

This

This latter book is inscribed to Thuanus in a very learned and elaborate preface by Isaac Casaubon.

Guilandinus is the Latin name of Wieland. He also published a Latin epistle to Conrad Gesner, printed at Basil. He was very much distinguished by his knowledge of natural history, and undertook on this account various journeys into Greece, and different parts of Asia: he also visited Africa, where he was for some time detained in captivity; escaping from hence he went to Padua, where he was entrusted with the superintendence of the physic garden, in this situation he engaged in bitter literary controversy with Mathiolus. He died at Padua 1589.

The book first described was afterwards republished in octavo at Amberg, 1613.

A copy of it is in possession of the Right Hon. T. Grenville; the work of Scaliger is in my own collection.

SELECTA

in the day, shall be so long secured from the Devil and his angels, and if he shall chance to die on that day, his soul shall not be received into the infernal regions.

"Quacumq die quicuq eas tribus vicibus dixerit puro corde ipsa die nec diabolus nec ministri ejus aliqā īpedimētū ei facere poterint: Et si ipso die mortuus fuerit aīa ejus ī inferno nō recipietur. Et quod justū petierit a deo dabitur ei."

It proceeds to say that whoever carries these prayers about him, and shall peruse them, on that day shall suffer no injury from fire or water, no deadly thing shall hurt him, he shall not be surprised by sudden death, &c. &c.

It is a most curious little tract, and has this which follows bound with it, which is certainly not less deserving notice.

Questo e IL GUIDIZIO GENERALE ite tracta de la fine del mondo quando Jesu Christo venira a judicare li boni e li rei.

This tract consists only of four leaves, and according to Audiffredi was one of five printed by Besicken at Rome in 1489.

This Besicken first practised his art at Basil, from thence he went to Rome, where he entered

into partnership first with Sigismund Mayr, and afterwards with Martinus of Amsterdam.

This tract is mentioned as a separate and distinct publication by Panzer, V. xi. P. 546, and by Denis in his Supplement to Maittaire, P. 575.

The present seems also no improper opportunity to mention the following uncommon book in the collection of Mr. Combes, of Henley, to whom I am indebted for various acts of kindness, in aid of my pursuits.

RACCOLTA D' ALCUNE RIME DEL CAVALIERE LODOVICO PETRUCCI Nobile Toscano in piu luoghi, e tempi composte et e diversi Prencipi dedicate; con la selua delle suo Persecutioni.

Farrago Poematum Equitis Ludovici Petrucci, Nobilis Tuscani diversis locis et temporibus conscriptorum et ad diversos principes dedicatorum una cum sylva suarum persecutionum.

This Petrucci though he came hither in the character of a Protestant, was suspected of being a Papist; some account of him and his Portrait may be found in Wood, and described by Granger. The above book is in small quarto, and was printed at Oxford in 1613.

The verses are in Italian with a Latin version to each, and among them is an elegiac tribute to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley.

HASTARUM ET AUCTIONUM ORIGO, RATIO ET SOLENNIA.

Authore Junio Rabirio Jureconsulto, et apud Petragorios in Subselliis Bergeraci Causarum Capitalium Quœstore ac Præfecto Regio. Cum Indice locupletissimo.

Senatuum Arestis omnia fere confirmantur ac Humaniorum Authorum loci plurimi illustrantur

Lutetiæ apud Carolum Stephanum Typographum Regium.

M.D.LIIII.

This rare and curious work is introduced by a copy of Latin verses from Rabirius, the author, to the King of France. The work itself elucidates many obscure expressions both in Greek and Latin authors. I give a striking example with respect to Persius; and cite the whole passage which is exceedingly curious.

Cum Imperii dignitas infringeretur ac debilitaretur ejus imperii signa refigi diripique dicebantur. Horatius.

Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refixit
Et nunc si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.

Idem Horatius

Tua Cæsar ætas

Frug

Fruges et agros rettulit uberes
Et signa nostro restituit Jovi
Direpta Parthorum superbis
Postibus.

Illustrandus Persii locus

Hic inquis veto quisquam faxit oletum:
Pinge duos angues, Pueri, sacer est locus, extra
Meiite, discedo.

Magnus in jocando lepos. Si Satyræ meæ tela pertimescis, eaque improbitatem tuam ac scelera enarrari, ponique ante omnium oculos nolis (nam scelerum sentinam et veluti fœtorem oletum dixit) insignias te caduceo, quo in fide publica positus incolumis serveris, neque satyre vulnera excipias.

See also another striking instance of illustration at page 28.

Persius.

Ergo ubi commota fervet plebecula bile
Fert animus calidæ fecisse silentia turbæ
Majestate Manus.

Where manus is used in a sense difficult to be understood but by the commentary found in this book.

There is a copy of it in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

There were other writers of the name of Ra-

birius. Junius Rabirius, the author of this tract, was an antiquarian of distinguished celebrity, and a Parisian.

The tract above described will be found Tom. iii. Thesauri Antiquitatum Romanarum, with some remarks of Grævius upon it.

Its contents altogether would have justified more copious extracts, and indeed might well be reprinted, but I wish to give as great a variety as possible to my work, and at the same time to comprehend in it as great a number of literary curiosities as I can.

MOSCHI,

MOSCHI, BIONIS, THEOCRITI ELEGANTISSIMORUM POETARUM. Idyllia aliquot ab Henrico Stephano Latina facta.

Ejusdem Carmina non diversi ab illis argumenti.

Venetiis. Aldus. M.L.LV. 4to.

When the celebrated Henry Stephens was about nineteen years of age, he commenced a long course of travels with the view of examining in the libraries of different places curious and valuable manuscripts, and to qualify himself in all respects to be a worthy successor of his father and his uncle. Literature, and the family of Stephens in particular, were at this period deprived of their most excellent patron and benefactor Francis I. The first excursion of Henry appears to have been to Florence, where of course the Medicean library was the great object of his curious attention. Venice also could not fail of attracting him, and here he formed an intimacy with Muretus, and talked Greek as his biographer Maittaire informs us, "Cum Michaele Sophiano Græco," which his persevering attention to that language from his childhood, easily enabled him to do. Here also he saw and knew the family of Aldus Manutius, though he ac-

knowledged on his return to Paris, that of all the places he had seen in Italy, he liked Naples best, and next to Naples, Florence, which last place however would have had still more of his affection and regard if it had not given birth to the infamous Machiavel. In 1555 we find him again at Rome, at Naples, and at Venice, and here it was that he printed the rare book which is the subject of the present article, at the press of Aldus. It is dedicated to the illustrious John Della Casa, the benevolent Bishop of Beneventum; at the end are a few notes, with a translation of one of the elegies of Propertius into Greek, Hexameters and Pentameters.

This first edition is in the collection of the Bishop of Ely, but it was reprinted at Paris in the following year at the press of Robert Stephens.

The present seems to afford a proper opportunity of saying a few words on the subject of the Anacreon, first printed in the original Greek with a Latin translation by Henry Stephens in the year 1554.

Maittaire informs us that he ransacked the whole of Italy, " omnes propemodum quæ per Universam Italiam Sunt Bibliothecas, non solum publicas sed etiam ex privatis eas quæ locupletiores putabantur, pervagatus sit, perlustravit, pervestigavit," He adds in a succeeding paragraph,

" In

" In ipso propemodum venationis suæ tyrocinio Anacreontem venatus est."

At this period Stephens visited Florence, whither he carried introductory letters from Maphæus to Peter Victorius, with whose reception of him he was so exceedingly delighted, that he made him a present of the ode of Anacreon beginning with Λιγυσιν αι γυναικες, which, as he represented, he had found in the cover of an old book, " in antiqui libri tegmine." The first appearance therefore of any supposed fragment of Anacreon thus commencing with Stephens, he has always laboured under the suspicion of having been, at least in a great degree, the fabricator of the compositions now received under the name of that ancient Greek poet. This suspicion was at least augmented by the following circumstances.

Henry Stephens, as I have been informed, printed a translation of Anacreon about three years before the Greek came out. But of this I have not been able to trace either the editor or the printer.

The original manuscript is said by himself to have been on bark, and to have fallen to pieces upon being copied.

Add to this that the manuscripts known to exist were not more than five or six in number, and these are all written in the same hand. The suspicion was yet further increased by the circum-

stance, that at this particular period Henry Stephens wrote his celebrated tract on the conformity between the Greek and French languages.

Justice, however, requires me to add, that Fischer, in the preface to his third edition of Anacreon, seems to have put the question to rest. He informs us that Joseph Spaleti found in the Vatican a manuscript on vellum, which among other things contained the Odes of Anacreon, and which was evidently written about the tenth century. Speaking of this manuscript Fischer observes;

Ex eo intelligitur quod Codex Vaticanus restat monumentum unicum cujus fide ac testimonio constet hæc odaria non esse Anacreonti a Stephano supposita immo multis ante ipsum sæculis Seni Teio tributa.

This manuscript was printed in fac-simile, believe at Rome, about thirty years since, in large folio.

WALTER HADDON.

POEMATUM GUALTERI HADDONI, Legum Doctoris, sparsim collectorum Libri duo.

Londini apud Gulielmum Seresium, Anno 1576. 12mo.

Walter Haddon was one of the first and greatest restorers of learning in England; he was educated at Eton, and afterwards became a distinguished member of King's College, Cambridge. He was author of many works, but was in particular celebrated for his easy and elegant Latinity.

This little volume, which I am about to describe, is found in the collection of the Bishop of Ely. It is of very considerable rarity, and contains not only the poems of Haddon, and those of his friends on his death; but some things also which are not in the edit. of 1567. From the manuscript in the first leaf, it appears to have formed a part of the curious and valuable library of that eminent antiquary Thomas Baker, who with many others lost their preferment and fellowships, for refusing to take the oaths of abjuration of King James. He had bequeathed it as a legacy to St. John's College, Cambridge, but the manuscript indicating this, is crossed over, whether

whether by Baker, or by any other person, is uncertain. The manuscript is as follows.

" Libellum hunc rarum admodum lego collegio D. Jo. Cant.

Tho: Baker. Coll.

Io. Socius. ejectus."

The two first lines containing the bequest, as before observed, are erased, beneath the Tho: Baker, &c. is written, " Of this book I never saw another copy, nor had Mr. Rawlinson, whose business it was to enquire after books wrote by Eton College men.

" By Mr. Wood it appears to be very scarce."

In the next leaf in the same hand I find.

" W. Haddon is buried at Christ Church, London. See his Epitaph in Stowe's Survey. Vol. i. Lib. iii. Page 136, Strype's edition.

" De Haddone vide Lelandi Encomia, &c. Page 103, 104.

" Vide Baleum de Script. Britan. Page 762, num. LXXXVII.

Versu edidisse dicitur, *Epistolam D. Jacobi. Lib. i.*

Aliquot Matthæi Capita. Lib. i.

Quæ vix alibi Habentur."

The volume is introduced by some verses commendatory of the author by John Frere, M. D. From these we learn that the poems were collected by Thomas Hatcher, who was a Fellow of the College, and well known for his collections respecting the members of it. Haddon is represent-

ed as not inferior to Cicero in eloquence, nor to Ovid, Sedulius, Prudentius, and Juvencus, as a poet. A short sketch is next given of the author's life, which is followed by the verses subjoined, written by Haddon on himself.

EJUSDEM VITA A SEIPSO CARMINE DESCRIPTA.

Nona mihi vitæ cœperunt currere lustra
Cum patriæ feci commoda nota meæ.
Tempora doctrinæ studiis jucunda peregi,
Sed fortuna tamen sæpe noverca fuit.
Semper eram magnus clari Ciceronis amator,
Otia dilexi, quæ sine lite forent.
Simplice natura vixi, neglector honorum,
Lingua silens, animus res agitando frequens.
Sum quatuor rebus fœlix, in principe, matre,
Conjuge, synceram præstat amicus opem.
Me duo perturbant hostes, calumnia, morbus,
Tertia crux, nomen non habitura, necat.
Forte meos quisquam si vult cognoscere cursus,
Ultima cum primis jungere fata placet.
Est Cantabrigiæ studiorum regia sedes,
Nomine digna suo, digna parente suo.
Fontibus ex illis manarunt flumina nostra,
Quicquid et in nobis extitit, inde fuit.
Servus: ad extremum regali versor in aulâ,
Hæc est fortunæ meta suprema meæ.
Salva sit Elizabeth, multos longæva per annos
Anglia divina tuta fruatur ope.

The poems in the first book are entirely on sacred subjects; in the second they are of a miscellaneous nature, and indicate some playfulness

fulness and humour. I subjoin two on the subject which was often the sportive exercise of those who assisted in the revival of learning, whether it was expedient for a professed literary character to marry or to live single.

Uxor non est ducenda.

Omnis ætatis comitem protervam,
Omnium morum sociam dolosam,
Omnium rerum dominam superbam
Sumere durum est.

Quæ tuum secum cupiat dolorem,
Quæ tuas risu lachrymas sugillet,
Quæ minas, fletus et acerba tecum
Jurgia tractet.

Quæ tuam pœnam redimat salutis
Propriæ lucro, pariatque prolem
Quæ patris falso titulum sonabit
Ore molestum.

Quæ tuas iras, strepitus inanes
Quæ tuas voces, sine mente verba
Quæ tuos lusus, aconita dira
Credere possit.

Quæ tuas muris putat esse vires
Quæ tuos Corvi putet esse cantus
Quæ tuas Musas putet esse agrestis
Carmina Fauni.

Quæ tuam linguam putet esse ranæ
Quæ tuas Ursi putet esse carnes
Quæ tuum scrophæ timidæ pudorem
Judicet esse.

Quæ tibi caros Stygia palude
Quæ tuos fructus Acheronte nigro
Quæ tuam vitam magis expavescat
Manibus ipsis.

Uxor temporibus, moribus, et locis
Naturam variè distribuit suam
Nunquam prospiciens conjugis usibus
Ergo si tibi vis omnia progredi
Vitæ perpetuò fac careas malo.

Uxor est ducenda.

Omnis ætatis comitem perennem
Omnium morum similem sodalem
Omnium rerum dominam fidelem
Sumere suave est.

Quæ tuum tecum doleat dolorem
Quæ suas tecum lachrymas profundet
Quæ jocos, risus, et amœna tecum
Gaudia tractet.

Quæ tuum vultum redimat salutis
Propriæ damno, pariatque prolem
Quæ patris nomen tenero sonabit
Ore jucundum.

Quæ tuas iras Jovis esse fulmen
Quæ tuas voces Jovis esse nutus
Quæ tuos lusus Jovis esse nectar
Credere possit.

Quæ tuas Martis putat esse vires
Quæ tuos Phœbi putet esse cantus
Quæ tuas musas putet esse sacras
Palladis artes.

Quæ tuam linguam putet Hermis ora
Quæ tuam formam Veneris figuram
Quæ tuum sacræ Triviæ pudorem
Judicet esse.

Quæ tuos hostes Stygia palude
Quæ tuas clades Acheronte nigro
Quæ tuum funus magis expavescat
Manibus ipsis.

Uxor temporibus, moribus et locis
Naturam varie distribuit suam
Semper prospiciens conjugis usibus
Ergo si tibi vis omnia progredi
Vitæ perpetuo ne careas bono.

The verses subjoined in praise and in commemoration of Haddon, are by Giles Fletcher, his son Clare Haddon, and Osmund Lake.

Giles Fletcher was educated at Eton, and was afterwards a scholar of King's College, Cambridge. Wood says he was a distinguished poet, but

but I do not know whether any other specimens of his poetical talents are to be found. He was employed by Elizabeth in many foreign missions, and a tract of his on the Russe Commonwealth is to be found in Hackluyt's collection of voyages.

He was brother to Dr. Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, and consequently uncle to John Fletcher the dramatic poet.

Phineas Fletcher was his son.

Osmund Lake was also fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and had the character of great learning. He was author of various theological works, and the Vicar of Ringwood, in Hampshire.

The references given in the course of this article will direct the more curious reader, where he may find any further information he may require concerning Haddon, and renders it unnecessary to dilate in this place on the controversy between him and Osorio: Osorio had violently abused the English nation, and Queen Elizabeth in particular, which occasioned on the part of Haddon a spirited reply, and many books were published on both sides.

Clare Haddon was also of King's College. He was, unfortunately, drowned when bathing in the river near Cambridge. He was a young man of great hopes.

" INCIPIT

" INCIPIT LIBER ALEXANDRI MAGNI REGIS MACEDONIE DE PRELIIS."
In fine.
Explicit Hystoria alexandri magni. 4to.

This book is in the Gothic character, the same as the Dictys Cretensis, and Dares Phrygius, described in my fourth volume, pp. 101, 102. It is exceedingly scarce. See the Adversaria of Barthius, ii. 10.

" Julius Valerius fabulosam hanc de alexandro magno historiam Latinam fecisse dicitur, quæ ab aliis Œsopo adscripta fuit. Est vero Monachi cujusdam non ineruditi et tantum olim fidei habuit ut a prudentibus etiam scriptoribus sit testimonio citata."

Barthius did not know that this book was ever printed. Freinshemius in commentario de scriptoribus Historiarum Alexandri, mentions an edition in German published at Strasburg in 1486, but did not know of this, neither is any mention made of it by Panzer.

It is a collection of stories, not very unlike our Tom Hickathrift, and Jack the Giant Killer. I give an example.

" De pugna cū hominibus agrestibus Deinde amoto exercitu pervenit in campum qui dicitur lactea

lactea et castra metatus est ibi. eratque in cercuitu ipīus cāpi cōdensa silva ex arboribus fructifēis ex q̄bus vivebant hoiēs agrestes habitātes in eadem silva. Erantque ipsi homines maximorum corporum velut gigantes induti vestimentis pelliciis qui cū vidissent exercitū alexandri castrametati ibi continuo exierunt de illa silva multitudo eorum maximatum totis longis in manibus et ceperūt pugrē cum exercitu alexandri. Videns alexander suos deficere aīī illos precepit militibus suis ut om̄s vociferarent magnis vocibus factumque est statī clamore perterriti ipsi homines fugere cepērt per silvas eo quod non erant cogniti audire humanas voces. alexander aūt et milites sui inseqūtes eos occiderūt ex eis sexcentos triginta quatuor. sed mortui sunt ex militibus alexādri CXXVII. Steterūt aūt ibi tribus diebus comedentes poma illarum Arborum."

In the Bishop of Ely's collection.

This certainly has the characteristic distinction of Ulric Zel's books, namely, that of having 27 lines in a page. There is, however, some occasional variation, and particularly in the capital letters.

DRAMATA

DRAMATA SACRA,

Comœdiæ atque Tragœdiæ aliquot e veteri Testamento desumptæ quibus præcipuæ ipsius historiæ ita eleganter in scenam producuntur, ut vix quicquam in hoc argumenti genere juventuti Christianæ proponi utilius possit: magna parte nunc primum in lucem editæ.

Earum vero Catalogum statim a Præfatione invenies

Basileæ.

In fine.

Basileæ ex Officina Joannes Oporini Anno salutis partæ M.D.XLVII. Mense Martio. 2 vols. 12mo.

The above book is of great rarity. I know of only two copies. The Bishop of Ely has one, and Mr. Stace, the bookseller, had another, which is now, I believe, in the possession of my friend, Mr. Todd.

It is particularly described in De Bure, No. 2869, where we are informed that the pieces of which the volumes are composed are by different authors. The tragedy of Haman, which is the third piece in the second volume, was by the celebrated Thomas Naogeorgus, who was the author of the Regnum Papisticum.

As the volumes are so uncommon, I shall give their contents with the names of the respective authors.

TOM I.

1. PROTOPLASTUS, a tragi-comedy on the creation, by Hieronymus Zieglerus.

2. EVA, a comic piece, abridged from Philip Melancthon by Xystus Betuleius Augustanus.

3. ISAACI IMMOLATIO, a comedy, by Hieronymus Zieglerus.

4. JOSEPH, a comedy, by Cor. Crocus Amsterodamus.

5. JOSEPH, a comedy, by Andreas Dietherus Augustanus.

6. NOMOTHESIA, a tragi-comedy, by Hieronymus Zieglerus.

7. SAMSON, a tragedy, by the same.

8. RUTH, a comedy, by Jacobus Zovitius Driescharus.

9. HELI, a tragedy, by Hieronymus Zieglerus.

TOM II.

1. SAPIENTIA SOLOMONIS, a tragi-comedy, by Xystus Betuleius.

2. JOBUS, a comedy, by Joan. Lorichius Hadamarius.

3. HAMANUS, a tragedy, by Thomas Naogeorgus.

4. JUDITH, a tragi-comedy, by Xystus Betuleius.

5. SUSANNA, a tragi-comedy, by Xystus Betuleius.

6. BEL AND THE DRAGON, a tragedy, translated from the German of Xystus Betuleius into Latin, by Martenus Ostermirchierus Augustanus.

7. ZOROBABEL, a comedy, translated also from the German of Xystus Betuleius by Joann. Ertemius Augustanus.

Mr. Stace's copy formerly belonged to Mr. Crofts, and afterwards to Mr. Fazakerly.

There is no mention of the above rare volumes in Maittaire.

The tragi-comedy of Regnum Papisticum, by Thomas Naogeorgus, mentioned p. 226, was so exceedingly popular in its day, that it was translated into all the languages of Europe.

It was first published without name of place or printer, in 1540.

Naogeorgus published also various other works of reputation.

JOANNIS

JOANNIS REUCHLIN PHORCENSIS, LL.

Doctoris comœdiæ duæ, Scænica Progymnasmata hoc est ludicra præexercitamēta, et Sergius vel Capitis Caput.

Coloniæ excudebat Joannes Gymnicus, Anno DM.XXXVII. 12mo.

These two comic pieces, by Reuchlin, are of extraordinary rarity. The copy of which I have the use belongs to the Bishop of Ely, and was formerly in the collection of Dr. Lort.

The author, John Reuchlin, was a very learned man, who greatly assisted in the revival of literature. He was much esteemed for his various works, which consisted of a Greek Lexicon, and a Greek Grammar. He was also the friend of Chalcondylas, Politian, Picus of Mirandula, and other eminent scholars. He changed his name to Capnio, which it seems is synonymous with the German word reuch or rauch, which means smoke. He also had a considerable share in the composition of "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum."

I subjoin the prologues to these two pieces, which sufficiently explain their several contents.

Novus Poeta sentiens actoribus
Spacium deesse temporis, quo se parent
Vertit statim quam fecerit comœdiam
In ludum anilem quem vocat progymnasmata,
Nec argumento nec stylo sublimia.
Nam uxoris æs reconditum vir invenit
Ac subtrahit, servo remandat improbo
Idem furatur atque juri sistitur
Astu advocati ipsum advocatum decipit.
Non est soluta Oratio, sed vinculis
Iambicis trimetris ligata comice,
Optans poeta placere paucis versibus
Sat esse adeptum gloriæ arbitratus est.
Si autore se Germaniæ scola luserit
Græcanicis et Romuleis lusibus.
Nobis favete nunc et hujus fabulæ
Aureis benignis commodate actoribus.

The title of the second piece is

JOANNIS REUCHLIN PHORCENSIS
SERGIUS.

It is introduced with the following prolog

Si unquam tulistis ad jocum vestros pedes
Aut si rei aures præbuistis ludicræ,
In hac novi obsecro poetæ fabula
Dignemini esse attentiores quam antea,
Non hic erit lasciviæ aut libidini
Meretriciæ, aut tristi senum curæ locus,
Sed histrionum exercitus et scommata.
Nam Buttuvatta reperisse creditur
Calvariam cujusdam Anilis Sergii,
Qui erat Mahometi magister primitus
Quo Sergius fit nomen huic Comœdiæ.

Fatetur ipse Scriptor Antiquis secus
Fuisse consuetudinem simul et novis,
Quod scripserint illi trimetro et tetrametro,
At hi soluta Oratione licentius
Ambobus excessit via nuperrimus,
Hic ille noster, namque in omnibus unico
Genere usus est, quod paucitas facit actuum,
Brevitate temporis coacta fabrici.
Nunc nos petit favere ineptitudini,
Si senserit placuisse primitias suas
Faciet deinceps integras comœdias.

The first piece is divided into five acts, and has music introduced in it: the latter piece consists of three acts only.

In the Bishop's copy is the following note in the hand writing of Dr. Lort.

Acta ludis februis in ædibus illustris Principis et reverendi domini Joannis Camerarii, Dalburgii Vargeonum Episcopi, Heidelbergæ; Egere, J. Dornberger, J. Elbz, J. Lutz, J. Merhet, H. Quaick, J. Grypo, J. Buhel. Modos fecit Daniel Meget. Pridie Kal. februarios Anno 1497.

Morhof. Vol. i. p. 223, thus speaks of Reuchlin: " Ille excitatis Hebraicis et Græcis literis adversus rabiosam Monachorum pertinaciam et Judæorum quorundam perfidiam januam aperire elegantioribus et purioribus Studiis visus est."

Reuchlins life has been written by Pflugerus, Murmelius, and by Paulus Merula, but more par-

ticularly and fully by Joannes Henricus Majus, a book, according to Morhof, of much curious information. Morhof. V. i. C. 19. art. 37.

An earlier edition of this dramatic piece occurs in the Valliere Catalogue, Belles Lettres, No. 2678, where we are informed that it was the first which was composed for the instruction of the German youth.

Another work, by Reuchlin, deserves a distinguished place in the catalogue of scarce books, namely:

Jo. Reuchlini de Rudimentis Hebraicis, Libri III.
Phorcæ. MDVI.

In the preface to this book, Reuchlin informs the reader, that, at the age of twenty, he had compiled a dictionary.

See Maittaire, vol. ii. p. 124.

D. JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI HOMILIÆ DUÆ VERSAE QUIDEM PRIMUM NUNC et per excusionem editæ, una cum dramate lepido nec aspernabili PLUCHIRI MICHAELIS, Godefrido Tilmanno Cartusiæ Parisiensis monacho, Interprete.

His adjuncta est appendix ex Chrys. Sophronio et Joan. Cassiano pro secunda editione.

PARISIIS apud Sebastianum Novellium sub siconiis in via Jacobœa. 1554. 12mo.

This is a very rare tract, and the dramatic piece of Pluchirus, which is here first published, renders it of remarkable curiosity and value. This is written in very pure Greek iambics, and is accompanied by a Latin version.

Dramatis hujus Personæ sunt.

1. Agrestis sive ruricola.
2. Sapiens.
3. Fortuna.
4. Musæ.
5. Chorus.

There is a great deal of comic pleasantry in this piece. The countryman begins with an address to Fortune, whose aid he implores with lofty epithets; the philosopher restrains him, and asks why he applies such elevated terms to a vile

a vile ugly lame old woman; Fortune overhears him complaining, and is offended at his vilifying her who exercises such supreme sway from earth to heaven; she tells him that it is not Fortune whom he ought to reproach, but the Muses, and adds, that if he has not the gifts of Fortune, he has those of eloquence and poetry. The Muses and the chorus then appear, the chorus takes the part of the Muses, and reminds the philosopher of the favours he has received from the Muses; he in return alledges that these gifts of the Muses have never done him any good, he cannot get bread with them, and expresses his desire that he had rather been a ploughman, a shoemaker, or a mason, or indeed of any mechanic trade. The Muses now take up their own vindication, and enquire of the philosopher why he so vilifies their favours. In return he says, that he is starving; the following dialogue takes place: why, say the Muses to the philosopher, do you so hate us; because, he replies, I starve; well, they return, but there are herbs and grass; what, says the philosopher, would you make an ass of me.

Φιλεῖς μεθυσαι τὴν πολύχρυσον μίθην
σοφος. Και τις ποτ εστιν ἡ μεθη; μαθειν θελω
μεσαι. Μεθυσον ου κατ ειδεις εξ οινε ποτε;
σοφος. Οινος δε τις πεφυκεν εκδιδασκετε
Και μητ αδηλα τοις αδηλοις βαζετε
Εμε γαρ υδωρ εξυδραινει γαστερα.

Fortune here interposes, and tells him he ought to be ashamed of himself for using such language to the Muses; upon this the philosopher turns in great wrath and abuses Madam Fortune soundly, do you suppose, says he, that I would not rather have my belly full, and good cloaths to my back, than these same gifts of eloquence and poetry, which compel me to live on roots, and to go in rags. On this, the Muses tell him that since he seems so little to merit their distinction, he may hereafter be rich and luxurious, and the philosopher is very willing to make the experiment.

This tract is in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

My diligent endeavours to find some account of Michael Pluchirus have not been successful; I have in vain consulted Saxius, Placcius, Maittaire, Morhof, and others. Morel reprinted the above drama; and I learn from Fabricius, first edition, V. xiii. that Maittaire republished it in a quarto volume. The title of which was

"Michaelis Maittaire Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina cum versione Latina et notis. 1722."

The title given in this volume to the tract of Pluchirus is

PLOCHIRI MICHAELIS Poematium Dramaticum breve, Musarum et Fortunæ Querimoniam continens,

continens, cum Iambica Fed. Morelli metaphrasi, ex edit. 1593, 8.

From the specimen I have above given, the reader will be inclined to think that it should rather have been called Philosophi Querimonia, for it is he who reproaches and complains of the Muses and Fortune.

JOH

JOH. RODOLFI WETSTENII, Eloq. dein L. Gr. in Acad. Basil. Prof.

PRO GRÆCA ET GENUINA, linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione, contra novam atque a viris doctis passim propugnatam pronunciandi rationem

ORATIONES APOLOGETICÆ.

Quibus adjectæ sunt Orationes quædam miscella.

Secunda hac Editione, accedunt

I. Apologia pro fide Helvetica, opposita libello famoso, La Suisse demasquée.

II. Dissertatio Epistolica de Accentuum Græcorum Antiquitate, et usu. Ad Ampliss. D. Auton. Magliabechium.

III. Dissertatio Inauguralis, de fato Scriptorum Homeri per omnia secula Cum Indicibus necessariis

BASILEÆ.

Typis Jacobi Bertschi A.CIↃ.IↃCLXXXVI.
Prostat Amsterodami
Apud Henricum Wetstenium.

This is a very rare and curious book replete with various and profound learning.

Rod. Wetsteins dissertation is of great importance in the history of the Greek accentual marks; and particularly when he proves from the communications

munications of Maliabechi and others, that they occur in what are called UNCIAL MANUSCRIPTS.

In the appendix Wetstenius has given some extracts from the inedited works of the Grammarian Dionysius Thrax.

A collection of the most important tracts relating to this controversy concerning Greek accents, was published at Leyden by Havercamp in 1736.

They consist of two octavo volumes, and comprehend what has been written on the subject by Mekerchus, Beza, Ceratinus, H. Stephanus, Erasmus, Stephanus Vinton, Cheke, Smith, Martinus, Schmidt Pastellus. The more curious enquirer into this matter may also consult with advantage, Primatt, Gally, Foster, and the late truly learned Bishop Horsley.

SENARIO-

SENARIORUM MORALIUM LIBER.

Ex optimis vetustissimisque Græcorum autoribus, ad juventutis liberalem institutionem juxta Locos communes conscriptus.

Una cum duobus CALENDARIIS Scholasticis pro Græcæ at Latinæ linguæ tyronibus e sacra Scriptura concinnatis.

Accesserunt etiam Epitaphia in quorundam clarorum hominum tumulos.

Autore JACOBO HERTELIO Curiense, οὐ πρὸς ἅπαντος ἐστιν ἀρτύσαι καλῶς.

Basileæ.

In fine

Apud Joannem Oporinum, anno Christi M.D LXI. 12mo.

This little volume contains, first, moral adages in Latin, such as

Donum Dei non infimum abstinentia.
Vis sanus esse? affectibus fac imperes.

2. A Greek calendar with proverbial sentences for every day of each month, as

Februarius

πλὴν κυρίε μὴ φοβῦ ἄλλε
υἱὸς σοφος εὐφραίνει πατέρα.

3. Prover-

3. Proverbial expressions of the same kind in Latin, taken from the Old and New Testament, probably for younger students, and not unlike Dr. Valpy's Greek sentences.

4. Greek and Latin epitaphs, with Latin epigrams.

In the collection of the Bishop of Ely.

The above is a curious book; but the author, JACOBUS HERTELIUS, is still more memorable in literature, for having published at Basil, in M.DLX.

SENTENTIÆ COMICORUM.

This is scarce indeed; but I never saw it. I understand that it contains brief lives of the Comic Poets, to the amount of fifty, beginning with Alexis, Amphis, Anaxandrides, &c. and ending with Sotades, Straton, and Theognetus. Prefixed is a fragment in Greek, with a Latin version of Platonius Grammaticus. This tract is also found prefixed to the Greek Scholia on Aristophanes, by Thomas Magister.

DE POESI GRÆCORUM,

Libri Quatuor.

Autore Abdia Prætorio.

Basileæ per Joannem Oporinum. 12mo.

The dedication, which is to Oporinus, is dated Magdeburg. 1558. 12mo.

I know of no other copy of this book.

It is divided into four parts.

The first is on Quantity, with specimens taken from the early and best Greek poets.

The second, which is most curious and important, is on Feet and Metres.

The third treats of different sorts of verse.

The fourth, which is also very curious, discusses the subject of Grammatical Figures.

Saxius, in his Onomasticon, speaks of de generalissimis Poeseos considerationibus Libellus, by this same author. This I have never seen.

The tract above described belongs to the Bishop of Ely.

MARGARITA PHILOSOPHICA.

In the front of this book is a very neat wooden plate representing various figures, and in the centre seven of the Muses; then follows the index of contents; after this is another engraving on wood, in which a female figure is introducing a lad to an edifice, from the apertures to which, are various heads emblematic of the different stories, which the work contains. The female holds in her right hand a hornbook, in her left the key of the building, which probably is intended for the Temple of Knowledge. On the back of this plate is a copy of verses addressed to the author, Gregorius Reisch, by his friend Adam Vuenherus Temarensis.

In fine.

Chalchographatum primiciali hac pressura Friburgi per Joannen Schottum Argen. citra (sic) festum Margarethæ anno gratiæ. MCCCCCIII. 4to.

This is on various accounts a very curious book. It is divided into twelve parts in the form of dialogues between the master and his pupil, and a number of very neat engravings in wood are interspersed.

The first book is on Grammar, a great part of which is in Hexameter verse, in the manner of Lily.

The

The second book is on Logic, the third on Rhetoric, the fourth Arithmetic, the fifth Music, with many curious plates of ancient music; the sixth book is Geometry, the seventh Astronomy, with very singular plates, the eighth Natural Philosophy, the ninth Natural History, the tenth is on the senses, the eleventh is on the Immortality of the Soul, and has some plates representing purgatory and the state of the damned in hell torments, the twelfth Moral Philosophy. The book concludes with an index of the contents of the whole, with accurate references to each subject.

A second edition of this work was printed at Basil in 1535, and a translation of it in Italian was published at Venice in 1599.

The three books were in the Crevenna collection.

There is no notice of this book in the Annals of Maittaire; but, in his index, after quoting the Colophon, he observes:

" Notandus est hujus subscriptionis Barbarismus."

FULGOSUS.

Baptistæ Fulgosi de dictis factisque memorabilibus Collectanea a Camillo Gilino latina facta. In fine.

De dictis factisque memorabilibus a rerum humanarum promordio usque in psēns tempus: illis exceptis quæ luculenter Max. Valerius edidit: opus a Baptista Fulgoso vernacula lingua conscriptum: et a Camillo Gilino latinum factum: in quo satis discerni non queat, sitne vel proter (sic) varietatem voluptas major, vel in vita proter (sic) exemplorum magnitudinem in evitādo unitandoque mortalibus utilitas expressior: Jacobus Ferrarius Mediolani x Kl. Julias a redemptione christiana anno M.DVIIII. impressit. Regnante Ludovico XII Gallorum rege: quo tempore accisis Venetorum rebus quod, addua; Pado: Mincio: Benacoque atque alpibus continetur: ab eis de Vicecomitum Sfortianorumque principū manu dolo magis q̄ virtute longo tempore extortum: ipse uno magnoque prælio mediolanensi ducatui restituit, qui huic impressioni privilegium ne intra decennium in ipsius finibus imprimi possit: aut aliunde inferri impressum sub gravi pœna cōcessit. Folio.

This

This author was usually called the modern Valerius Maximus; very little, however, seems to have been known concerning him; according to Saxius he was elected Doge of Genoa in 1478. The English Bibliographical Dictionary, published at Liverpool, says he was Doge of Venice, but this is a palpable error. The book is very curious and scarce. See De Bure, No. 6137; he calls it "Ouvrage Curieux et fort consideré parmi les gens de lettres, les exemplaires en sont assez rares." See also Panzer, vol. vii. p. 387, Maittaire, vol. ii. p. 198.

The plan pursued is precisely that of Valerius Maximus. The work is divided into nine books. The first is on Religion, the second De priscis Institutionibus, &c. the third de fortitudine, &c. The examples taken are those of more modern times. Part of the fourth book treats de animi moderatione, and the following example may serve as a specimen.

De Ludovico duodecimo, Gallorum rege.

Nullus quoq. timor Ludovicum duodecimum Gallorum regem continuit, ut quo die Carolo octauo uxoris suæ fratri in regno suffectus fuit: ministrorum suorum uni quem percarum habebat morem non gereret. Nam ob rei fœlicitatem publicari ac dono sibi dari fortunas petenti aurelianensis ciuis: qui in Ludouicum ipsum hostili animo semper fuisse putabatur: id quidem negauit atque alia maiora pollicitus est: Quid enim

ad tantum sublatus regnum iam uereretur: ne inimicum priuatum hominem pro arbitratu suo ulcisceretur: modestiæ igitur sola cura id non concedendi causa fuit. responsi enim genus ita esse testatum reliquit: cum dixit iniquum procul dubio uideri gallorum regem uelle aurelianensis ciuis injurrias ulcisci: quin illud etiam magis a modestia hoc profectum esse declaravit: quod repente ac præter expectationem in tantam fortunam evectus omnium iuiuriarium immemor omnes eos qui Carolo paruerant: locis suis in honore apud se retinuit: ita ut excepta regis persona quæ mutata erat, nihil in Caroli, aula mutatum ex consueta specie uideretur: mirumq. omnibus esset Ludouico eos regi stipatores esse: qui olim captivum ex proelio duxerant. et eidem in honore illos astare qui ut in custodia tam diu seruaretur consuluerant atq. ipsos qui in carcere eū asseruarant. ea vultus, lætitia hisq. animis quibus Carolo operam dederant inseruire illi quem ante ut hostem captiuum habuerant.

I never saw any other copy of this book, than that which I possess myself.

OMELIA

OMELIA ORIGENIS.

I have not been able to trace any particulars concerning the following curious little tract, for the loan of which I am indebted to Mr. George Isted. It is printed in a very singular type, without signature, catchword, number of pages, or printers name. Whether the copy I have examined is imperfect or not I cannot determine, but it has no title. At the top of the first page is Omelia origenis in white letters on a black ground. The text commences with a beautiful ornamented capital, "Maria stabat ad monumentum foris plorans." At the end is, "Impressū in alma civitate London. ad rogatū magistri in Will'mi. Menimā socii collegii Ricardi Whityngton.

Lower down. In abchirche lane. 12mo.

On the last page but one are these verses.

A Ihu thy swetnesse who myght it se
And there off have a cleer knowynge
At eryely * love bitter scholde be
Bute thyne alone wyth oute lesynge

* Eryely, earthly, the y having the power of th as exemplified in yt for that.

I praie the lord that lore * lere me
After thy love to have longynge
And sadli sette myn herte in the
And in thy love to have likynge
No likynge love in erthe non is
In soule who conye † hym sadli se
To love that lord were muche blis
For kyng of love called is he
Wyth trewe love I wolde I wis
So harde til ‡ hym bounden be
So that myn herte were onli his
And other love liked nor me

Menimā.

By the name of Meniman being subscrit these verses, and as the colophon declare this book was printed at his request, it m presumed, that a person of this name w author of the lines, and the editor of the I find, however, no such name in Ames p. 610, vol. i. of Ames, is an account of homilie of Marye Magdalene declaring her love and zele towards Christ, written by famous Clerke Origene. An homilie of ham, how he offered up his sonne Isaac, w by Origene, newly translated." At the " a Prayer for married Persons, and a I generally for all Persons."

* Lore lere me, teach me that learning.
† Conye, can.
‡ Til, to.

The curious little tract I have above described has at the end two prayers.

1. Whan on wyl receve the blessed sacrament lette hym say thys prayere folowyng. Domine, &c. &c.

2. The glorious sacrament receved say thus, "Vera perceptio corporis et saguinis tui deus omnipotens nō veniat michi (sic) ad judicium neque ad condennationem, sed sit omnium peccatorum meorum optata remissio, anime et corporis mei pia gubernatio et potens ad vitā putem et eternām introductio. Per dominum."

FALSTERUS.

FALSTERUS.

CHRISTIANI FALSTERI, Memoriæ Obscuræ, quarum par

I. Scriptores quosdam Romanos, hactenus fere incognitos.

II. Ingenia quædam Rom. quæ Litterarum gloria absque Scriptis floruerunt.

III. Monumenta nonnulla incertorum auctorum, titulos et fragmentã.

IV. Urbes Imperii Rom. Studiorum laude florentissimas, complectitur una cum Indice necessario.

Hamburgi, apud Theod. Christophe Felginer, 1722. 12mo.

Falster's character as a scholar and a critic are sufficiently known, but the following little work by this author, which is now exceedingly scarce, is entitled to particular attention. It is thus characterized by Dr. Parr, in the preface which he was so obliging as to write for my translation of Aulus Gellius.

" Falsters Memoriæ Obscuræ is replete with rare and recondite erudition, and gives much exact information about such writers of antiquity

as are known to us more by their names than by their works."

The great learning with which this work is executed is sufficiently demonstrated by the following extract.

L. Ælius Stilo,

Grammaticus sui temporis eruditissimus clarus est inprimis testimonio Ciceronis in Bruto. Fuit is Ver (L. Ælius) omnino egregius et eques Romanus cum primis honestus e idemque eruditissimus et Græcis litteris et Latinis antiquitatisque nostræ et in inventis rebus et actis, Scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus, quam Scientiam Varro noster acceptam, ab illo auctamque per sese Vir ingenio prostans omnique doctrina pluribus et illustrioribus litteris explicarit." Conf. Quæst. Acad. Lib. i. p. m. 35. Scilicet Magister Varronis fuit *Stilo* noster auctore *Gellio* Lib. i. c. 18. et Lib. xvi. cap. 8, minime *Ælius Gallus*, uti contendit *Turnebus* quem refebit. *Lud. Carrio* Antiq. lect. Comment III. cap. v. p. m. 62. De cognomine duplici Ælii nostri, qui et *Præconinus* dictus est, quod pater ejus præconium fecerat et *Stilo*, quod orationes nobilissimo cuique scribere solebat, vid. Suetonium de illustr. Gram. c. 3. et Plin. lib. xxxiii. cap. i. nec non lib. xxxvii. c. 1.

Scripsit ferro *Commentarium de proloquiis* de quo memorit *Varro* lib. iv. de L. Lat. p. m. 36. et lib. vi. p. 72. meminit Gallius lib. xvi. cap. 8.

Interpre-

Interpretatus est *Carmina Saliorum*, uti refert laudatus *Varro*, lib. vi. p. m. 65. et cum eo *Festus* in *Molucrum*, *Manios*, *Pescia*, *Satiæ Virgines* apud quem et nonnulla ejusdem fragmente extant in vocibus, MONSTRUM, NAVCUM NEBULO NVSCITIOSUS, OBSTITUM, ORDINARIUS PETAURESTÆ, PORTISCULUS, SONTICUS MORBUS SRBRCVTA, TAMNE, victima, adde ex Plinio, lib. ix. Hist. Nat. cap. 36. *Ælius Stilo Jugarthino vello unionum nemen infantum maxime grandibus margaritis prodait* (conf. *Salmas* Plin exercitat p. 1169) adde *Gell.* lib. iii. cap. 21. iii. c. 3. v. c. 21. vi. c. 15. x. c. 21. &c. et *Quintil.* l. i. c. 26. De L. *Stilone* non opus est dicere, qui multis port annis vixit, occisus ab Imperatore Severo uti auctor est in vitæ hujus *Ælius Spartianus* p. m. 321.

My testimony after that of Doctor Parr can be of little avail, yet I may be permitted to say, that I never perused a book which in so small a compass communicated so much learned, valuable, and accurate information.

There are two editions of this book; I have them both; the first was much more confined in size and subject, and was printed in 1719; the second, described above, is much enlarged and improved.

HOMER.

HOMER.

Books of Homer separately published, perhaps as school books, but now of very rare occurrence.

Homeri Iliados.
Liber Primus, Gr. Paris, Thibourt. 1657.
Secundus, ap. eundem. 1653.
Tertius, Par. ap. Sebast. Cremoisy. 1634.
Quartus. ap. eundem. 1660.
Quintus. Paris apud. Chapelet. 1639.
Sextus. apud Libertum ut videtur.
Septimus apud Libertum. 1631.
Octavus ap. eundem videtur.
Nonus apud eundem. 1628.
Decimus apud eundem ut videtur.
Undecimus, ap. eundem. 1625.
Duodecimus. Par. Morel. 1622.
Decimus Tertius.
Decimus Quartus.
Decimus Quintus.
Decimus Sextus, Libert. 1622.
Decimus Septimus. 1622.
Decimus Octavus, ap. eund. 1621.
Decimus Nonus.
Vicesimus. Libert. 1621.
Vicesimus. Secundus, ap. eund. 1628.

Vicesimus tertius.

Vicesimus Quartus. Libert. 1617.

Omnes Separatim excusi.

The above are in the possession of the Bishop of Ely.

I do not wish to be understood as recommending the above Tracts as deserving the attention of collectors; but the fact of their being thus separately published, may not be generally known. Morel also printed the books of Homer's Iliad, Odyssey, and Hymns, separately; and of these there were copies in Askew's collection.

GESTA ALEXANDRI MAGNI.

Concerning this celebrated poem, the reader may consult Warton's History of English Poetry. Dissertation. tom. i. The very curious copy which I have to describe, belongs to the Bishop of Ely. Maittaire makes no mention of it, which he probably would have done, if he had ever seen it, on account of the very remarkable colophon at the end.

This copy has Pynson's mark, but I find no account of it in Ames. It should seem, that the famous Alexander Ross had it in intention to republish this poem; this was his copy, and has his autograph, with the following dedicatory letter and complimentary verses from some of Ross's friends:

Epistola Dedicatoria.

Amico meo Clarissimo D. Petro Cardonnel. Accipe Amicorum clarissime, hoc sapidum, tenellum, molle *, carmen, aureum, intelligendum vel puellis omnibus, cujus author non equidem hoc studuit. bullatis ut sibi magi pagina turgescat† dare pondus idonea fumo. Dictionem hic

* Scaliger. † Persius.

tensam

tersam et nitidam invenies, orationem eloquentiæ calamistris comptam non flaccidam enervem, languidam, nec rursus verbis sesquipedalibus ampullantem. Si materiam consideres elegantissimam utilissimamque historiam gestorum Alexandri magni continet, certe sive stylum, sive subjectum inspicias, dignam invenies quæ omnium teratur manibus quamque adolescentes,

Nocturna * versentq manu, versentq diurna

Doctor David Elinus medicus Regius et poeta insignis jam ferme moriens poëma hoc mihi in manus dat meæq committit & mandat fidei obtestaturq perdextram et ingenium meum, ut publici juris faciam neve sinam tantum thesaurum quem mihi testamento legavit in musæi mei angulo inter blattas et tineas pulvere et situ obductum diutius delitescere. Ego ut et illi et tibi morem geram, poëma hoc transmitto, ut quando potes prælo subjicias; eoque libentius quod vitæ tuæ interius mihi jam dudum perspecta est, generosa indoles nota, Genii et ingenii tui felicitas experta; neque me latet quanto ardore conaris rem literariam promovere. Spero me propediem Virgilium meum Evangelisantem cum Notis, necnon Epigrāmatum centuriamà me, decantatam tela inter martiæ, ad te missurum. Perge, mi Cardonnele, et poëtam hunc ab interitu vin-

* Horace.

dica, ut tuâ operâ et meâ ex illius tumulo, fortunataque favilla nascantur violæ. Vale.

8 Calend. Maias 1644. Tui amantissimus Alexander Ross.

The following verses are also by Alexander Ross, and in his own hand-writing.

Magnus Alexander pluris faciebat Homerum,
Quam totas Darij luxuriantis opes;
Quod nempè Æacidæ laudes et facta Pelasgi
Perpetuo cecinit Carmine Mæonides.
Si tanti faciebat eum qui carmine laudes
Alterius cecinit, quid Macedo faceret,
Si Galtere tuam vidisset docte poësin,
Quâ Macedûm resonas bellica gesta ducis?
Si felix præcone fuit dux Græcus Homero,
Felix nonne tuo est carmine dux Macedo?

Doctori Davidi Eclino, Medico Regio, Alexandri Rossæi Epigrāma.

Non mihi Persarum gazæ, nec thura Sabeæ,
Non Arabum messes, non Babylonis opes
Arrident tantum, quantum mi munus Eclino
Docte tuum, vatis nempè poëma sacri.
Quantum Rex Macedo Galtero debuit, ecce
Galterus tantum debet amice tibi.
Vivit Alexander Galteri Carmine, verum
Galterus vivit Munere jam Medici,

The following complimentary verses are addressed to Alexander Ross, on his presumed intention to republish this poem of the Alexandreid.

In Alexandrum Rossæum super Galtero, ipsius operâ ab miseris revocato, vindicta a Davide Eclino retorta.

Dux Macedum nullum potuit sub sole citare
  Cui post se digno traderet imperium.
Unum vix tandem, et solum observavit Eclinus
  Galterum qui orci e faucibus eriperet.
Ergo ut Alexander Galtero, sic tibi Vitam
  Debet Alexandri præco Rossæa suam,
Carmina quod per te emergunt de gurgite Lethes
  Magnum illum Macedum quæ cecinere ducem.
Nec sat erat lauro frondescere ni tibi cingat
  Debita servato cive corona caput.

This was probably the first edition. This author was ranked among the classics of the time, indeed according to Warton, an anonymous Latin poet of the thirteenth century, calls Homer, Gualter, and Horace, the three great heroic poets.

It is in this poet that the trite verse so often repeated is found,

Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin.

In his seventh book the author alludes to th murder of Thomas a Becket.

" Flandri

"Flandria Robertum Cæsum dolet Anglia Thoman."

The colophon, which is very singular, is as follows. They may interpret it that can, I confess my ignorance.

Galteri Poete Virgiliani carminis nō infimi scrutatoris ac bone Poesios amatoris et imitatoris: Alexandreis finit feliciter.

Preteriti serie revoluta temporis annos
Humani generis e conditione notato
Unū tolle datis ad milia quinque ducētis
Nascenti dnō tot beda dat a prothoplasto
Usque triumphātis ad bellica tēpora magni
In summa annorum bis milia bina legūtur
Bisque quadrigēti decies sex bisque quaterni.

The Bishop of Ely's copy has this title-page in MS. with many marginal notes from Quintus Curtius and others, and is probably that which was intended for the press.

Galteri
Alexandriados, sive Gestorum
Alexandri Magni
Libri Decem.
Alexander Rossæus Aberdonensis
Et marginalibus quibusdam notis
Ex L. Cursio aliisque
Locupletavit.

Extracts are given from this work by Warton, but as the work is far from being common, I

subjoin a description of Alexander's armour and sword.

Terea crure tenus serpens descendit ad imos
Scama pedes. natum mordacem acumine dentis
Castigare moras, et pennas addere plantis
Calcar inest: et cum profugos prævertere cursu
Tentabit: si vox non excitat aut tuba lentum
Cornupedem: saltem stimulos latus audiat acres.
At leves humeros pectusque tuetur herile,
Vertice dependens triplici toga ferrea nexu
Et teretes ulnas maculis circumligat uncis.
Sed parcens oculis hostem dat posse videri.
Tutior ut lateat duplici protecta galero
Corporis humani pars dignior: ænea cassis
Imprimitur capiti: flammantibus ignea cristis
Inseritur lateri rivos factura cruoris
Dira lues gladius: per quem Jovis atria nigri
Manibus expectant vacuos implere penates.

PHILODOXIOS.

The book which I am about to describe may truly be called "Libellus Rarissimus."

Scaliger boasted that it was impossible for him to be deceived in regard to the style of the ancients; six verses were circulated as lately discovered, they were as follows:

Here si querelis, ejulatu, fletibus
Medicina fieret miseriis mortalium,
Auro parandæ lacrymæ contra forent;
Nunc hæc ad removenda mala non magis valent,
Quam nænia prætici ad excitandos mortuos,
Res turbida consilium, non fletum captant.

These verses, which certainly are excellent, and have all the air of antiquity, deceived Scaliger so effectually, that he cited them in his commentary on Varro as a fragment from Trabea, not long since discovered in an ancient manuscript.

Trabea was a comic poet, and lived in the year 600 of Rome. These verses were however made by Muretus, who played Scaliger, his rival and competitor, this trick. Rollin, from whom this is quoted, seems not to have known that the

first part of these verses is almost a literal translation from a fragment of Menander.

The above exordium is to introduce a forgery of a no less extraordinary kind. The Bishop of Ely has the following book.

LEPIDI COMICI VETERIS, PHILODOXIOS FABULA.

Ex antiquitate eruta ab Aldo Manuccio.

Lucæ. CIↃIↃXXCIIX.

The author of this comedy was Leo Baptista Alberti, who was born at Venice in 1404, and was one of the earliest scholars that flourished on the revival of letters. It was written, as appears from the prologue, in the 20th year of his age, and was immediately distributed among his literary friends as the work of Lepidus, an ancient Roman poet. As the rage for the ancients was then at its height, it was received with eagerness, and the supposed author was for a time ranked with Plautus and Terence.

It is singular that the learned contemporaries of Alberti, should have been imposed upon by a composition so pitiful and barbarous as this is, and so unlike the pure models which they appear to have had in their hands. But it is much more singular that the younger Aldus should have been deceived by it, at the end of the following

lowing century, and should have thought it worthy of publication as a genuine work of an ancient author. It is obvious from the preface that such was his opinion.

There is no other edition. I am indebted for the above account, and for the use of the book, to the Bishop of Ely; and I never saw a second copy in any library or catalogue.

That Aldus was compleatly deceived, his own words sufficiently testify.

This is his dedication.

Doctiss. Viro.

Ascario Persio, Græcarum Litterarum, In perillustri Academia Bononiensis Professori.

Aldus Manucius. S. P. D.

Lepidam, Lepidi Antiqui Comici, quisquis ille sit, Fabulam ad te mitto, eruditissime Persi, quæ cum ad manus meas pervenerit, perire nolui, et antiquitatis mihi rationem habendam esse duxi. multa sunt in ea observatione digna, quæ tibi totius vetustatis sollertissimo indagatori, non displicebunt. Mihi certe cum placuerint, tuum cum meo sensu congruere judicavi, quod te præclare norim qui tua consuetudini tam diu suavissimi sim usus, nuncque ea iniucundissimi caream. Fac me ames, quando ego te maximo tuo merito in oculis fero.

Vale et Antonium fratrem tuum, et doctrina, et probitate insignem cum ad eum Patavium scribes, salvere plurimum a me jube.

Lucæ, ex illustris viri omni liberali doctrina ornatissimi, Vincentii Merochii Alexiano. XIII Kal. Nov.

CIↃIↃXXVII.

From a book which is so very rare, that no other copy is known, I may well be excused for dilating somewhat more than usual. I subjoin, therefore, the Argument, the Dramatis Personæ, and the Prologue.

Personæ.

Philodoxus, adolescens Atheniensis.

Ditonus, Senex; Tychiæ libertus, Doxiæ coadvicinus.

Frontisis, Atheniensis, amicus Philodoxi et Vir Mnymiæ.

Potentio, Servus Tychiæ.

Fortunius Trassis, adolescens, civis R. Tychiæ filius adoptivus: temerarius.

Doxia matrona Civis R.

Formia soror Doxiæ.

Mnymia, Ancilla.

Alitua Virgo.

Chronos, Senex.

Tychia, Matrona.

Fabulæ Argumentum.

Philodoxus adolescens Doxiam Romanam civem amat perdite, estque illi fide optima et singulari amicitia, conjunctus Frontisis quicum omne consiliorum congerat. Dat operam Frontisis amici caussa, Ditonem amatæ coadvicinum, benevolentia sibi ut advinciat plurimum, functoque officio, Ditonus fidem præstat rei defuturum se numquam. Dempta vero fide ab his cauta astutia res omnis agitur quæ ad amorem sit. Post interim Fortunius, Polentionis suasu hanc Doxiam cupere cum occeperit, datis legatis acceptoque repudio, abnegat omnes hymenæos quin vel potius vi in ædes subiit, Fimiamque, Doxiæ sororem unicam vitiat.

Tandem Mnymiæ ductu, ejusque reperto viro Frontisi edicto Chronos, ita perfectum est ut sedatis omnibus, hanc compressam hic teneat, hanc amatam hic alter Capiat.

The sister of Doxia, in the dramatis personæ, is called Formia, which must be an error of the press, I presume in the former, for she is called Fimia in the play itself.

LEPIDI COMICI PHILODOXIOS FABULÆ.

PROLOGVS.

Non diu præciuit temporis, postquam ebibi: & nescio, an abunde nimis. Sed erit nobis indicio, quod debibundo exantlarim quam longe limites, si apud vos loquar barbare. Nunc auscultate. & indicium date. Exoratum capi uenio, hanc unam singularem precibus e nobis ut impetrem gratiam; non ad uituperium in postremis dari, si præter vostram de nobis exspectationem in negotium me ad scribundas fabulas miserim. Quod si hoc sensero uestra pro facilitate e nobis posse, accipiam id pro summo, ut erit, operæ pretio: diffundamque, quam hic subgero, fabulam, usque adfluat in uulgo manus. Hanc et uero, si inter nos familiarem intellexero, animo institutionem ponam fortassis ad procreandas reliquas. Nunc sumite id uestra ex animi humanissimitate mihique, aetatiq meae, precibusq apud uos meis concedite, sinite, ut exorem. Non quidem cupio, non peto in laudem trahi, quod hac uigesima annorum meorum ætate, hanc ineptius scripserim fabulam.

Verum exspecto inde haberi apud uos hoc persuasionis, non uacuum me scilicet, non exundique incure meos obiuisse annos. Datis ne admodum hoc gratiæ? Et datis, uideo. Ergo a me

e cupitis fabulam. Hercle, & bellula est. ınt, qui ament, qui decipiant, qui construant ɔs. Certiores uos reddo. Hæc est fabula. odoxios haec dicitur fabula. Quid con-ːtatis? quid penditis? Fabulæ nomen est. n, iam nunc uideo: amplius me vobis notum is. Dixero: Sum cautus demens, & inscitus ens. Hoc habetis iam: Nomen Lepidus. ha: hæ. et uos lepidi estis. Ergo hanc ːte fabulam.

PLATONIS

PLATONIS MENEXENUS sive Funebris Oratio.

Exhortatio ad Patriam amandam atque defendam.

Ames has made no mention of this book, which deserves the attention of collectors, as well from its great rarity, as because it was the first Greek book which was printed at Cambridge.

The smaller pieces of Lucian, with the title of Lepidissimum Luciani Opusculum, ΠΕΡΙ ΑΙΨΑΔΟΥ, printed at Cambridge in 1521, were Latin translations from the Greek. They were printed by John Siberch, and the translator was Henry Bullock.

The printer of this tract of Plato was Thomas Thomasius, or Thomas. He was a Fellow of King's College, and had a license to print for the University; but the Stationer's Company disputed the privilege, and seized the press. The privilege seems afterwards to have been admitted and restored.

Thomas appears to have been an excellent scholar, and was the author of a dictionary, which, for a time, was in considerable reputation, and was dedicated to Sir William Cecil.

The

The book above-mentioned is printed in a very beautiful type.

Having mentioned the first Greek book printed at Cambridge, the reader may not be displeased with the information, that the first Greek book printed in London was,

D. JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI HOMILIÆ duæ, Græce et Latine, nunc primum in lucem editæ Interpreti Joanne Cheko Cantabrigiensi.

Apud Reynerum Wolfium in cœmiterio divi Pauli ad signum ænei Serpentis, Londini, 1543. Mense Augusti. 4to.

The book is inscribed, by Cheke, to Henry the Eighth; and the circumstance of his editing the book, is thus detailed in Strype's life of this illustrious scholar.

"It was about the year 1543, that Cheke, being still in Cambridge, gave the first specimen in print of his Greek learning, as well as publick testimony of his gratitude to the King. For having gotten an authentick Greek MS. or two of S. Chrysostom's Homilies, he translated them into elegant Latin, and printed them at London, with a dedication thereof to his sovereign prince and patron, the King. Wherein he took occasion to acknowledge and extol the King's free and voluntary munificence towards him, in making

ing him first his scholar, and then his Greek lecturer. Dating it from Cambridge, at Christmas 1543: subscribing himself, Tuæ Majestatis Scholasticus et assiduus Precator: i. e. Your Majesty's Scholar and daily Bedesman, as the phrase then was."

This rare book has, both in the beginning and at the end, the representation of a tree, the fruits of which some boys are above shaking from the tree, whilst others beneath are gathering them. In the midst, in capital letters, is the word CHARITAS, and the quotation, in Greek, from St. Paul:

Ἡ ἀγάπη ζητεῖ τα ἑαυτῆς, μακροθυμει, &c. &c.

I cannot leave the subject of Sir John Cheke, without paying the following tribute to his fame and memory. In Strype's life of Cheke, we have, at p. 159, the form of the recantation which he was obliged, by the abominable cruelty of Queen Mary, to subscribe. What his real feelings and sentiments were, in the last hours of his life, appears from the following note, taken from my copy of Strype's life of Cheke, written in a very fair hand, and is by no means unworthy of being transcribed.

"Of Sir John Cheke I shall take the liberty to insert a very memorable passage, which, as it escaped the reverend author of his life, and never yet was published, may serve to clear up the character

racter of that great man, particularly relating to his unhappy fate. It is an extract from a manuscript letter of Dr. Sandes, afterwards Archbishop of York, to Dr. Pylkington, afterwards Bishop of Durham, wherein are recited his last words, which is as follows.

"Sir John Cheke did, before many witnesses, testifie both his faith and the religion he had at first professed in the reign of King Edward VI. and bitterly lamented that he ever had, by the persuasion of his friends or the infirmity of his flesh, against his conscience, departed from it; and had, so far as in him lay, brought a scandal upon the Gospel of Christ: but, however, he had sincerely repented of it, and was very certain of the mercy of God, whose spirit witnessed to his spirit, that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven him this sin. Which when he had said, he exhorted, with great earnestness and many words, all the by-standers, (of which there was a great number) that they would constantly cleave to, and continue in that faith and religion which they had professed in the reign of King Edward, nor suffer themselves to be removed from it, no, not if an angel from heaven should endeavour to persuade them otherwise. These and many other things he said before many witnesses (as Dr. Sandes affirms from the best authority) just before he ended his life.

"This

"This happening in the reign of Queen Ma adds great weight to what he said, and m serve to silence the vain boasts of the Romanis who have often cruelly triumphed in the forc recantation of Sir John Cheke; for which, thou he would never forgive himselfe, yet he had cl rity enough to forgive them. As Sir John Ch was one of the greatest favourites of King I ward, which appears from the several gra made to him as a reward for the pains he t in the instruction of that prince, so no one more maligned and hated by Queen Mary, appears by the tragical account of his misf tunes, which, no doubt, were in a good meas owing to his great zeal in his fixing her brot in the Protestant religion."

A small part of the following elegant ver written by Leland, upon Sir John Cheke, quoted by Strype; but the reader probably not object to see them altogether.

Ad Libellum de D. J. Cheke.

Si vis Thespiadum choro probari
Fac ut consilio, Libelle, nostro
Facundo studeas placere Checo,
Quem Pandioniæ colunt Atheuæ,
Et quam Roma colit diserta multum,
Quem Rex maximus omnium supremusque
Henricus reputans virum probatum,
Spectatum

Spectatumque satis, reconditæque
Censorem solidum eruditionis,
Edvardum vere filium, suumque,
Hæredem puerum illi ad alta natum,
Sic concredidit, utriusque linguæ
Flores ut legeret venustiores,
Exercens facili manu labore
Et Christi imbiberet suave nectar,
Felicem arbitror hunc diem fuisse
Tanto discipulo dedit magistrum
Quæ talem. Unde suo venusta alumno
Granta assurgit et excitata plaudit.
Quod jussi facias velim libelle
Checum concilies tibique amicum.
Is si te nivea manu tenebit,
Perlustrans oculo tuos sereno
Versus. O facile inter eruditos
Expectare potes locum poetas,
Et famam domini tui per orbem
Late extendere. perge quo parabas.

Three prints of Sir John Cheke, have, at different times, been published. One in Holland's Heroologia Anglica; another, of a smaller size, in Knight's life of Erasmus; and a third, in Strype's life of Cheke.

Having above specified and described the first Greek books printed at London and at Cambridge, the article may properly be concluded with notice of the first Greek book printed at Oxford: this was at a period of no less than forty-three years after Cheke's book.

D. Joannis Chrysostomi Archiepiscopi Constantinopolitani homiliæ Sex, ex manuscriptis codicibus novi Collegii Joannis Harmari ejusdem Coll. socii et Græcarum literarum in inclyta Oxoniensi Academia Professoris Regii. 8vo. 1586.

Ames omits to tell us, that this was the first Greek book printed at Oxford; and satisfies himself with observing, that it is printed in a beautiful Greek letter.

From the above, it appears, that Oxford may claim the honour of having printed Greek, one year before her sister University.

John Harmar, the editor of the above work, was a distinguished person in his day, and was eminent for his learning, both sacred and profane; and is called by Wood, a subtle Aristotelian.

He disputed with the most illustrious doctors of Paris, on subjects of theology; and was principally concerned in the translation of the New Testament into English, at the command of James I.

The three curious and rare books above described, are all in the collection of the Bishop of Ely.

MARCI MUSURI CRETENSIS Carmen admirandum in Platonem.

Una cum versione Latina et elegantissimi Zenobii Acciaioli Metaphrasi Poetica in gratiam Studiosæ Juventutis nunc separatim editum a Philippo Munchero.

Amstelod. M.D.

This exceedingly scarce tract is also in the collection of the Bishop of Ely, and I know of no other copy. From this particular one, Dr. Foster reprinted that, which appears at the end of his Essay on Greek Accents; for, after much and diligent enquiry, he could obtain no other.

" Cum anno proximo hoc poema imprimendum curarem, nulla mihi istius præter Aldinam et Basileensem una cum Platonis operibus edito nec ulla omnino versio nota est. Postea vero ab amico quodam monitus, hanc Elegiam separatim esse editam a Philippo MUNCHERO cum versione, & libellum eum sedulo sed frustra quæsivi, donec copia ejus benigne mihi facta esset ab viro eruditissimo ANT ASKEW, M.D. ex ipsius bibliotheca optimis Codd omnibus præsertim Græcis instructissima."

Foster on Accents, 2d Edit. p. 406.

It is no less singular than true, that neither of the editions of Plato, by Ficinus first, and afterwards by Serranus, contains this elegant poem, which partly is employed in expatiating on the merits of Plato, partly in complimenting Leo X. instigating that pontiff, with many arguments, to declare war against the Turks. The immediate effect of the poem, was the appointment of Musurus to the Archbishopric of Malvasia, in the Morea.

A very spirited, and truly poetical translation, of the Poem, may be seen in Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth, vol. ii. p 342; with the conclusion of which I shall adorn my volume.

Thus by the strain IMMORTAL PLATO fired,
Shall mighty aims engage his ardent mind;
Such once his father's glowing breast inspir'd,
The friend of peace, the light of human kind.
Then whilst his wond'ring eye this form shall trace,
In full dilated majesty outspread,
The sacred features of this beaming face,
And ample honours of this hoary head.
Awhile in pleased attention shall he bend,
And to thy precepts lend a willing ear;
But now thy destin'd hour arrives—ascend,
And join the triumphs of the heav'nly sphere.

A very neat edition of this Elegy was also printed at Cambridge, in 1797, by Mr. Butler, of St. John's College, with illustrations, and the Latin version, by Zenobio Acciaioli.

DR.

DR. ALDRICH.

Dr. Henry Aldrich was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and eminent in almost every branch of science. He was particularly distinguished in his controversies with the Papists, in the reign of James II: he excelled in music, and, above all, had an extraordinary taste for architecture. The beautiful quadrangle at Christ Church, known by the name of Peckwater, was from his design, as was also the chapel of Trinity College, and the parish-church of All Saints, Oxford.

Dr. Aldrich was also a man of wit; and many of his epigrammatic compositions are preserved, both in Latin and English. The following is ascribed to him.

Causæ Bibendi.

Si bene quid memini causæ sunt quinque bibendi
Hospitis adventus, præsens sitis, atque futura,
Aut vini bonitas, aut quælibet altera causa.

The above has been thus translated:

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are five reasons why men drink;

Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry,
Or least I should be by-and-by,
Or any other reason why.

The book, or rather the portion of a book, about to be described, seems not to have been known to any of the biographers of Dr. Aldrich.

ELEMENTORUM ARCHITECTURÆ pars prima.

Of this curious little book, only forty leaves were printed; and of these there were only ten copies. It was never completed or published.

Mr. Steevens had a copy, as had also Mr. Isaac Reed. Mr. Reed presented his copy to my friend, Mr. Todd.

There was a copy in the collection of Mr. West, which, I believe, came into the possession of Mr. Cracherode. And I have no knowledge but of these three. The book has neither preface nor title.

HENRY

HENRY STEPHENS.

The smaller tracts of this eminent printer have always been among the objects of research with the curious collector, and most of them have accordingly become scarce. One of these which are least commonly met with, I believe to be the following.

HENRICI STEPHANI Epistola qua ad multas multorum amicorum respondet, de suæ typographiæ statu, nominatimque de suo THESAURO LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ. In posteriori autem ejus parte, quam misera sit hoc tempore veterum Scriptorum Conditio, in quorundam typographorum prela incidentium, exponit.

INDEX LIBRORUM qui ex Officina ejusdem Henrici Stephani hactenus prodierunt.

Anno M.D.LXIX. Excudebat, Henricus Stephanus. 12mo.

The verses at the end of this tract, indicate, perhaps, some self-complacency on the part of this venerable scholar and distinguished printer; but they, at the same time, demonstrate how much

much the curiosity and expectation of all Eur(was directed to the works of his press.

Est nundinatrix turba passim plurima,
Que curiosa curiose me rogat,
Ecquid noui das nundinis his proximis?
Si dico, Nil do, polliceri me volunt
Ad nundinas quæ proximis sunt proximæ;
Si polliceri nolo, tunc expostulant
Francfordienses nundinas quod negligam,
Obstrictus illis scilicet tanquam forem.
Istos relinquo: literis mox obruor
Italis ab oris, Gallicis, & Anglicis,
Germanicisque, quæ novi quid moliar,
Aggressus aut quid sim, quid aggredi parem,
Futurus ordo quis laborum sit rogant.
Et plura rebus scire de meis auent,
Quam scire, vates ipsemet ni sim, queam,
Habent sed istud proprium Germanicæ
Suas subinde nundinas quod allegant,
Et esse credunt debitorem nundinis.
Harum quis vsus literarum est omnium
Nempe, admouere dum mihi calcar volunt,
Fræno morentur vt retracto me velut.
Nam scriptitandis quod vicissim literis
Impendo quamvis illibenter temporis,
Hoc illa possent opera maturarier
Properare quæ suadent, adhortantur, petunt.
Huic vt mederer non leui tandem malo,
Quicquid vel antè nundinis illis dedi,
Brevi aut daturus sum, fauente numine,
Id omne chartis comprehendi pauculis
Que sint amico missa nulli epistola,
Et missa amicis sint epistola omnibus.

Fideli

Fideliaque parietes multos simul
Vna vt dealbem, non duos tantummodo.
Sed numerus horum quæ do, quæ breui dabo,
Exiguus esse cui videbitur, sciat
Prostare merces plurimas in mundinis
Numerare quas non, ponderare sed solent.

Still more rare than the tract above described, is this which follows.

HENR. STEPHANI CARMEN.
DE SENATULO FŒMINARUM.
Magnum Senatui virorum levamen atque adjumentum allaturo.
Ipso etiam JUSTINIANO disquisitionis hujus ansam præbente.
Argentorati, Excudebat, Antonius Bertramus. M.D.XCVI.

It is singular, that in the lives of H. Stephens, and of the other eminent personages of his name, by Maittaire, I find no mention of this singular and curious tract, except that, after giving a description of the works of Stephens in chronological order, his biographer observes thus:

" Præter illa opera magna sane ac multa, alia quoque neque parva, nec pauca ab ipso partim elucubrata, partim inchoata, partim promissa ex variis ubi eorum meminit, libris colligere, operæ pretium

pretium duxi. At priusquam ea describam lubet illa Henrici opuscula præmittere quæ in Barberii Bibliotheca indice et Draudii Bibliotheca Classica habentur, quæque V. C. la Croix du Maine recensuit."

He then, from the Bib. Class. of Draudius, mentions the above tract, without any remark; and it may be added, that Draudius merely transcribes the title.

It appears that H. Stephens was always, from his earliest childhood, addicted to poetry, and was much pleased with his own productions of this kind: "Nonnullis tamen," adds Maittaire, "et naris certe non obesæ Judicibus inconcinnis et multus fuisse visus est."

Another of his biographers, Almeloveen, tells us, that he usually composed most of his verses on horseback:

"Quæ omnia peregrinans, patria exsul maxima quidem
Ex parte equitans, pro more suo composuit."

This Poem, De Senatulo Fœminarum, is unquestionably entitled to the praise both of humour and of wit. He gravely recapitulates those parts of the sexual character, which, in the judgment of the world, appear to disqualify women for the situation of political counsellors; first, however, praising by name many females, whose

whose high endowments and great wisdom, rendered them worthy of partaking in the cares and honours of sovereign authority. These disqualifications, such as levity, thoughtlessness, loquacity, &c. he takes upon him to answer and refute; and, as a specimen may well be introduced, I subjoin what he says on female loquacity.

" Loquacitatis impetes nunc crimine"
Sexum hunc. videris velle jam te accingere
Telo hoc: sed istud non minus reddam irritum.
Nostro loquacem non nego sexu magis
Potissimumque vulgus unum si velis
Conferre vulgo cum altero: sed cur tibi
Cadere & in aliquas fœminas taciturnitas
Posse haud videtur? sunt cicadæ fœminæ,
Locis quibusdam, perpetis silentii,
Silere nullo quum mares queant modo.
Circa mulieres quaspiam non sit potis
Natura facere, quod cicadarum facit
In fœminino sexu? Omitti si tamen
Vis istud a me, nullius ceu ponderis:
Esto loquaces esse cunctas fœminas,
Viros loquaces esse vix præ fœminis:
Quale mihi dicis illud esse obstaculum
Prudentiæ affert quod ea lingua quæ loquax.
Prudentia esse nonne certis præditos
Aliquos & esse de loquacium grege?
Loquacitate non nego prudentiam
Posse maculari, placeat ut multo minus;
At posse tolli prorsus id tibi nego.
Loquacitatis sed duplex quum sit genus
(Compellitur ad has sermo nam minutias)
Ridiculum & unum sit magis quam noxium,

Periculosum

Periculosum sed genus sit alterum,
Quod illa reserat obserari quæ decet:
Volo, magis illud quis timeat a fœminis,
Sed timeat idem hoc a viris nolo minus.
Ac velle dico id, idque dico nolle me,
Quod ratio dictat ut velim, vel non velim:
Non quia voluntas venit huc audaciæ,
Sibi rationis sumere ausit ut locum.
Ergo repetentur illa, cautius tamen:
(Accedet etenim certa quædam exceptio)
Volo magis illud quis timeat a fœminis,
Sed timeat idem hoc a viris nolo minus:
Si non pericli nesciæ sint fœminæ,
Habet alicuius quod rei detectio,
Periculi esse quum sciri queant viri.
Cur istud addo? misogynus hîc quispiam
(Vel de grege tuo quispiam, vel ipsemet)
Quod mentietur esse non extra metum
Loquacitatem proditricem a fœminis
Esse metuendum eliminent ne plurima,
Penetralibus claudenda quæ SENATULI:
Sed illæ habebunt sibi vadem me tertio:
Dicam, magis illud haud timendum a fœminis,
Viris quam ab ipsis: jurejurando utraque
Obstricta si pars fuerit, os utrique idem
Verbisque sub eisdem illud intonauerit.
Quis namque & istud fœminis non obiicit,
Timoris esse quam virοs prædam magis?
Objectio ista veritate non caret:
Sed quidam eis est & timor laudabilis.
Nam rumpere quoq. mage timent leges eas
Quarum haud negarunt se iugo submittere:
Jurisque jurandi extimescit his magis
Frangere catenas ipsa conscientia.

Pun

'anicus hic ergo judicandus est timor,
'ibi muliebris quem incutit loquacitas,
'isogyne, ab illa dicis aut tibi incuti.
)bjicere posthac fœminis quum quid voles,
'ircumspice, illud quale sit quod objicis.
'ateria laudis nostra ne responsio
exus sit ejus, dedecus cujus technas
)uæris per omnes, machinas, necnon strophas."

Never having seen but one copy of this tract, ich is in the Bishop of Ely's collection, and ling no mention made of it by any bibliogra-er, but the concise notice above specified in audius, I may not unreasonably conclude that s of the greatest rarity.

I am not altogether certain whether The Ar- Typographicæ Querimonia, from the ne pen and press, may not be classed in point rarity with at least the first of these tracts.

HAMPTON'S POLYBIUS.

Of the merit of Hampton's translation of Polybius, it cannot now be necessary to say any thing. Its reputation has been long established, and many succeeding editions prove the extensiveness of its circulation. One thing relating to it, however, may not have been a circumstance of general remark, and this is, that the style of the dedication to Lord Henley, who was at that time Lord Chancellor, as well as that of the work itself, has not precisely the same character which distinguishes the preface.

This idea is by no means my own, nor is it altogether novel. A learned friend, some years since, suggested to me, that the outlines of the preface were drawn up by Hampton himself, and that the composition had received its finishing polish from the pen of Dr. Johnson.

Nothing can be more certain than that the characters of two minds are easily discernible; and perhaps, in one or two instances, that want of uniformity may be distinguished, which really exists in the Bampton Lectures of Dr. White, but which, at the time of their publication, wholly escaped the penetration and sagacity of certain

learned critics, who were pleased to infer the authenticity of the Sermons, from the regularity of the stile.

One thing is incontrovertible. No man living could have written the preface to the translation of Polybius, whose mind had not an extensive and steady view of the subject, which Polybius has discussed; and this praise surely belongs to Hampton. Neither could any man have written it, whose taste had not been early formed by the best models of antiquity, in composition and in criticism; and here also the claims of Hampton are indisputable. At the same time there is a profoundness of thinking, an energy of expression, a regularity of cadence, very dissimilar from the structure of the sentences in the translation, and very similar to the best peculiarities of Johnson's phraseology.

With respect to the Translation itself, whoever will be at the pains to compare it with the original, will doubtless, as must be unavoidable in such undertakings, be able to detect some mistakes; but none, it may be asserted, of very material importance. The body of the stile is firm and compact, full of sinews and muscles, and with such evident marks of talents as must impress the reader with the most exalted ideas of Hampton's erudition, as well as judgment.

Whatever may be the real truth of the question with respect to the original author of the preface

preface above-mentioned, such of my readers as may not be already acquainted with it, owe me thanks for introducing them to such a rich intellectual feast. I subjoin the following as an extract.

"I shall only add, that when I first engaged in this work, many years ago, my intention was to have joined with the Translation such observations and remarks as might have served not only to explain the difficulties, but to illustrate also and enforce the strong sense and wise reflections that are spread through all the following history, to have cleared the obscurity which arises oftentimes from remote allusions or an imperfect detail of facts, to have opened those peculiarities of customs and of manners, which, whenever they recur, raise doubt and hesitation in the unlearned reader; to have pointed out the uses or defects of various institutions in religion, laws, and government; and, above all the rest, to have traced, step by step, the advancement of the Roman greatness; to have called back also to the scene the illustrious times of Greece, and compared the glory of that country with its last decline; and, in a word, to have displayed, in one entire and connected view, the whole conduct, and the various fortunes of those great nations, whose sages and whose heroes seem to have soared above the ordinary limits of humanity; and whose story, while it instructs and warms, should teach us also to spurn away those

those narrow politics, and that base depravity, which have fixed shackles upon our own contracted wisdom and feeble virtue.

" Such was my design, the first draught of which was nearly finished, and materials collected in large abundance for the whole. But various accidents, from time, obstructed the progress of it, and I have now neither leisure nor inclination to complete it. Yet, as I had gone through the most difficult and irksome, as well as the most useful part likewise of the whole performance, I was not willing entirely to suppress it.

" For I flatter myself that the public will owe me some acknowledgment if this translation should prove the means of spreading into many hands a treasure of inestimable value, which the roughness, and inelegance, and numerous difficulties that occur, both in the language, and construction, and sense of the original, have hitherto confined to a few. If this indeed should be the event, I neither shall regret the labour which the one part of the work has cost me, nor grieve for the disappointment in the other; but shall think my pains well rewarded, in having thus been able to bring into the open light a merit which had long languished in obscurity, and to substitute in the place, perhaps of studies either trifling or pernicious, the knowledge of an author, whose writings, though broken and imperfect, not only

contain the fullest lessons of civil prudence, also every where abound with strong incitem to the practice of all those social virtues, w endear men to themselves, and render them ful citizens to their country."

THYLE

THYLESIUS.

1. Antonii Thylesii Consentini Poemata——aria)

Cyclops	Reticulum
Hortulus	Galatea
Lucerna	Tibia
Nautarum labor	Parma
Turris de cœlo percussa	Æneas

Nenia de Obitu Patris.

At the end
Romæ in ædibus. F. Minutii Calvi, anno .D.XXIIII. Mense Maio,
Small quarto.

2. Antonii Thylesii Consentini Libels de Coloribus ubi multa leguntur æter aliorum opinionem.

At the end—
Impressum Venetiis opera Bernardini Vitalis neti Mense Junio M.D.XXVIII.
Cum Privilegio.

3. Antonii Thylesii Consentini Imberbreus.

Tragœdia.

At the end—

Impressum Venetiis opera Bernardini Vitalis Veneti Mense Maio M.D.XXIX.

Cum privilegio.

Small quarto.

4. ANTONII THYLESII CONSENTINI DE CORONIS LIBELLUS.

At the end—

Romæ apud F. Minutium Calvum Mense Februario M.D.XXV.

Of ANTONIUS THYLESIUS I know but little more, than that he was a native of Cosenza, in the district of Naples, and of Equestrian rank. Freytag, in his Apparatus Literarius calls him Poeta et orator celeberrimus.

The following mention is made of him in Maittaire, vol. 3. p. 258, transcribed from Conrad Gessner's account of the works which he edited. "Antonii Tilesii Itali Consentini opuscula, aliquot, partim jam prius diversis in locis, partim nunquam prius edita, tam styli Romana puritate, tum editione, varietate et lepore argumentorum, magno studiosorum applausu excipienda, Joan. Oporino Basiliensi Typographo dedi, qui ea publicavit anno 1545, in 8vo. chartis 11. Ex his

his ligato sermone conditus est Imber aureus Tragœdia et poematia 7. soluto autem, Commentarii duo, unus de Coloribus, alter de coronarum generibus. Ab eo quidem tempore etiam alia quædam hujus autoris Poematia in Italia typis impressa nactus sum; quæ cum præcedentibus conjuncta denuo excudi optarim, ut tam elegantis scriptoris quæ extant omnia, uno volumine haberentur."

The four tracts which I have described above are the original editions of this author's Latin works, of which the republication is mentioned in the paragraph transcribed from Maittaire. They are of remarkable rarity, but the Imber Aureus is by far the scarcest of the whole.

Some of the poems of Thylesius have been inserted in the Deliciis Poetarum Italorum by Gruter, but they seem sufficiently curious to introduce a specimen in this place also.

Antonii Thylesii Araneola.

" Haeret Araneolæ laxis dum cassibus errans
Musca leuis, conata fugam, sese magis ultro
Implicat, et quatiens alas stridore coruscat.
Effugium dumq. scrutatur, labitur ecce
Illico Araneola, opperiens si prœda feriret
Reticulum, tenui quod stamine neuerat ipsa,
Sub salice et trepidā sævo rapit improba morsu.
Illa iterum fremitu resonans pedibusq. repugnans

Concutitur, sed nulla datur fuga, forcipe nanq.
Pressit atrox, urgetq. tenax, perq. omnia uersat,
Ac tandem magno luctamine victa pusillam
Expirans animam moritur miserabilis ales.
Callida sed quam sit cæcas componere fraudes
Omnibus inq locis innectere tenuia fila,
Est operæ pretium cognoscere; Rixa puellæ
Mæoniæ vulgata diu est, quis Palladis ira
Seu livore magis mutatam nescit, amaret
Infelix dum se Cœlestibus æquiparare.
Sive in amore soror fratris deprensa Phalangis
Casta deæ furtim templa incestavit Arachne.
Appula nunc etiam puer unde per oppida passim
Multipedem repit, faciem contractus in atram.
Jamq. vetus retinent metuenda Phalangia nomen.
Quis tñ ipsa novum dedit urbes quoq. prisca Tarēti
Principio ignaros rerum ne occulta morentur,
Quicquid id est, per quod delabitur aut struit ore
Aut denso exterius ceu glomere fila revolvit.
Quod simulac lucem suspexit Araneus ipsum
Emittit, victumq. sibi molitur et usq.
Nectit fila leui dejectus corpora saltu.
Itq. reditq. citus, sursum modo repit, et altum
Jam tenet, hinc rursus suspensus decidit, et iam
Mille viis æquo discrimine texuit orbem.
Tum malus insidias sub opacis frondibus abdit,
Ne si forte oculis volucrum leve cerneret agmen
Exitium, aufugeret tremefactum corda pavore.
Sic positis tandem laqueis procul occuluit se,
Prospectatq plagis si quid novus incidit auceps.
Ecce feri Culices, muscæq. atq. id genus omne
Alituum, volat imprudens et retibus ultro
Infertur, laxatq. sinus atq. omnia miscet.
E specula intentus raptim sese iacet alta

Explorator, et implicitas hac mordicus atq. has
Diripit, ac circum lictor ligat, atq. ita aceruat
Omnia uenatu assiduo, victumq. reponit.
Sed ne forte leues uolucres, infirmaq. tantum
Hunc captare putes, tristem subtegmina Asilum
Densa tenent, sævitq. furens detentus, at illum
Ingluvie accurrens Venator conficit atra.
Quid referam fucos et quicquid virus amara
Gestat acum? quoties captum fremit, ac velut ipsos
Damnatos factæ suspendit Aranea cædis.
Spectaturque diu passim, spolia ampla cadaver.
Voce minans quamvis immane superbiat armis
Quodque venenatis fert telis, vulnus inurat.
Quin tantis etiam stimulis furit ictus edendi,
Involet apricos ut in ipsos sæpe Lacertos.
Frenet et incassum torquentes terga, nec ullis
Saltibus excussus, cœcis premat undique vinclis,
Nec mora fit, raptet quin subterraneus illos,
Cacus ut aversos retrahebat in antra Juvencos.

PETRI HÆDI ANTEROTICA SEU DE AMORIS GENERIBUS.

In fine—Literis Capitalibus.

Accuratissime impressum Tarvisii per Gerardum de Flandria. Anno Salutis M.CCCC. XC.II. die XIII. Octobris sub magnifico Prætore Augustino Foscarini.

:: Finis :: small 4to.

For assigning this a very distinguished place among the rarer books, I have the concurrent authorities of Maittaire, Braun, Clement, Freytag, De Bure, and others.

In the first page there is in the centre in three lines, the title in capital letters. The nine following pages are occupied by the contents; on the tenth and following page are found the following verses:

QVINTII AEMYLIANI CIMBRI
ACI POETAE EPOS HEN
DECASYLLABICON IN
PETRI HAEDI AN
TEROTICA AD
CVPIDINEM.

Lasciviæ Veneris puer cupido:
Seu te cypris erota nominavit:

Cum lux noua puerperam citabat:
Vt te nominibus tuis vocaret.
Herbam porgito victus Anteroti.
Mandato et pharetræ leves sagittas,
Extinctis faculis: malum venenum.
Hocce Hædus fieri dei sacerdos
Horum auctor iubet Anteroticorum;
Qui sane monitore: nemo se unq,
Scribet militiæ aut sciens sequetur
Duri blanditias tui furoris:
Qui uiuum haurit amasiis cruorem:
Nec tactis edit ossibus medullas.
Hinc pallent iuuenum ora decolorum.
Hinc nec pocula nec cibos amascunt:
Nec somnos: agit hoc dolor subinde
Intentans animo faces amantum:
Quem nec pharmaca semiequi leuarent
Chironis: neq præpotens cythæis:
Aut circes magicis: comesse flamma
Pergit uiscera clanculum misellis.
Ergo ne pereant: senis legunto
Hos Hædi iuuenes graves libellos.
Sic certam in superos uiam uiabunt:
Statim lumine charitatis orto.
Quod si livor edax: ut est ineptus.
Adversum cynodontas explicabit.
Senfim phama tamen perinde maior
Citraq; inuidiam rogos sequetur.

:: FINIS ::

ext follow the three books of Hædus, the
ific subjects of which are explained in the
es of Quintus Æmilianus Cimber, prece-
ding

ding the Colophon, and which appear to be worth the curious reader's attention.

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

QVINTII AEMYLIANI CIMBRI ACI POETAE CARMEN EPI GRAPHICON IN TRES HAEDI ANTERO TICORVM LIBEL LOS AD LEC- TOREM.

Tres sumus hic lector prisca grauitate libelli;
Quos Hædus dominus sustulit aoniis.
Scriptos in Venerem mollesq; cupidinis arcus:
Quod si nô credis: hoc lege epigraphion.
Primus habet: quid tela: quid arcus signet amoris
Cum facula: et spectris a capite usq; pedes.
Atq; inibi plane miseros ostendit amantes:
Et probrû capti seruitiumq; animi.
Alter quid pueri contraria signa tenentis
Denotet idolum lector ab Hippolyto.
Hic aperit plagas: et uulnera curat amantum
Putria phillyride fortius aemonis:
Tercius astriferi limen tibi monstrat olympi:
Quo phaethontæis est uia trita rotis.
Qua nunc sanctæ animæ: post reddita corpora uitæ
Ibunt æthræi lucida in astra poli.
Quo si te ire iuuat: mûdanas desere curas;
Desere et aligeri sordida castra ducis.
Quîd iuuat affectu lasciuo ducere vitam;
Et tantû ingratis uiuere diuitiis:

Qua

Quam melius seruire deo: spes una salutis,
Hæc homini: multum cœtera fraudis habent.
Sol redit: et semper reparat dispendia phœbe
Annus adest iterum: nos semel occidimus.
Vis iterum quondam uitales surgere in auras
Morte obita: et longum uiuere: uiue modo.

The above book exhibits a memorable example of the hasty manner in which even distinguished writers speak of the characters of works which they have not themselves examined. Cornelius Agrippa, in his book de Vanitate Scientiarum, reckons this publication of Hædus among the exceptionable publications of a licentious tendency; whereas it is a grave and didactic prohibition in the form of dialogue, against the danger and folly of the passion of love. The last book in particular is written in the true and pious spirit of a Christian teacher, on the duty of charity, on the love of God and of our neighbour. Agrippa therefore never saw or at least never perused this work of Hædus, or he would not so unjustly have classed it with Boccace and other writers of that stamp.

The author's real name was PIETRO CAPRETTO; he was born at Portus Naonis (Pordenone) from whence he assumed the name of Portusnaensis. He was of the sacerdotal order, and much advanced in years when he wrote this book.

On the extreme rarity of this book all bibliographers are agreed. It is printed in a very small

small but neat Roman type, the paper is fine and good, it has no signature or catch-word, but the leaves are paged with Roman capitals. The initial letters are of the smallest size. I should have added that Hædus wrote another tract, which is also of great rarity, "De Miseria humana rerumq. humanarum contemptu."

The only copy I ever saw of "Hædus de Amoris generibus," is in the collection of my much esteemed friend Mr. Freeling, who has also to boast of many other great literary curiosities.

It seems by no means improper to add, that literary men find, as I myself have invariably done, a particular kindness and promptness on the part of Mr. Freeling to assist their labours, by facilitating their communication with each other, as well as by every other act which can evince a genuine zeal for the cause of learning.

IMA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ UTILISSIMA. RAMMATICAM GRÆCAM AUSPI-ANTIBUS.

er Arnoldum Oridryum—
arisiis ex officina Christiani Wecheli sub
) Basiliensi in vico Jacobæo anno M.D. XVIII. 4to.

his is an extremely curious book, of which I r saw but one copy, and this is in the collec- of the bishop of Ely.
he author professes to make his scholars ters of the Greek language in less than a th. His process is detailed at large in his ace, of which the following exhibits a speci-

Tametsi fateor non expedite quicq fieri posse ue doctore: verūtamen cognita unica quam conjugatione, cœteris tabulis quas ob ocu- onam, penitus intellectis, citra ullam ope- , omnia verba mundi inflectes et derivabis. e his capiendis, adde triduum aut quatriduum. est enim necessum eas ediscere sat est tasse. Istud tempus, doctiss. Præsul, ex- lo, non mathematicis clepsydris, sed ut forte ani-

animadverteram e capacitate adolescentulorum. Neque addubito, quin ipse qui incredibili ingenii vivacitate præditus es, rem omnem exceperis expeditius et fælicius. Jam vero dictos dies ad calculum subducamus, nos mensem neque dum habituros opinor, quo græcam linguam didicerimus. Quod si fiat non me pœnitebit laboris in hisce formulis consarcinandis, &c. &c."

I can find no account of the author who appears to have been a schoolmaster at Enghien in Flanders.

At the end of the volume are some Greek epigrams with Latin translations of Nicolaus Utenhovius.

LIBRI MISCELLANEI.

THE following tracts printed also by Wechel pear to have been entirely unknown to bibli-raphers.
They are all in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

1. D. MAGNI AUSONII, Epistolæ bilinguis egantissimæ recognitæ et emaculatæ a Jos. aligero Julii Cæs. Fil. Lutetiæ per. Fed. Mollum. 1594. 4to.

These epistles of Ausonius are all poetical, ith the exception of one to Symmachus.

2. CHIONIS apologia ad Clearchum Tyranum—Græce.
Lutetiæ per Fed. Morellum.
1595—4to.

I find no account of this in the typographical istory of Paris by Maittaire, and believe it to e of great rarity.
Chion and Leonides, or as I believe it should e written Leo, were two noble youths, the disciples

ciples of Plato, who formed a conspiracy against Clearchus, the infamous tyrant of Heraclea, and put him to death. The story is related by Justin, and is to be found in Diodorus Siculus.

There is another epistle ascribed to the same Chion still remaining, addressed to Plato.

3. FRAGMENTA ex Commentar de legationibus POLYBII. Megalopolit. collata cum T. Livii locis. Gr. et Lat.

Lutetiæ per Fed. Morellum.

1594—4to.

This is not, I believe, of equal rarity with those which precede, but it is still a very uncommon book. It is mentioned by Maittaire in his Annals, but I do not find it in the "Catalogus librorum qui ex Federici Morelli. Fed. F. officina prodierunt."

4. TRAGICORUM POET GRÆC versus a Cicerone et alior Latinitate donata Græce.

Lutetiæ per Fed. Morellum.

1594—4to.

I have no hesitation in classing the above among the rarer books, for I have never seen it any

any where mentioned, nor do I know of any copy but this in the collection of the Bishop of Ely.

5. M. T. Ciceronis Paradoxa iv. ex Græca Adr. Turnebi Prof. Reg. interpretatione Græce. Lutetiæ per. Fed. Morellum.
1595—4to.

I can no where find any account of the above curious book.

6. Herodianus Gr. et Lat. per Christianum Wechelum.
1544—4to.

I have also searched in vain for any mention of the above book.

This also seems no improper opportunity of introducing the following tract.

It is the First Book of Athenæus, printed and superintended by Turnebus as a specimen of a new edition of that author.

I have heard but of four copies of this tract, one in the Bishop of Ely's collection, one in the D'Orvillian collection, at Oxford, one in the British Museum, and a fourth at Blenheim.

The D'Orvillian copy, as I am informed by a learned friend, has many manuscript remarks of Turnebus in the margin, and appears to have been consulted by the great Casaubon in his excellent and elaborate edition of the Greek Deipnosophist.

ECLOGÆ.

ECLOGÆ.

VERGILII — FRANCISCI PE.
CALPHURNII — JOANNIS BOC
NEMESIANI — JOAN. BAP. MAN
POMPONII GAURICI.

In fine.

Impressum hoc opus Florentiæ opera et impensa Philippi de Guinta Bibliopolæ Florentini Anno Salutis Mille CCCCCIIII. Decimo quinto Calendas. 12mo.

This is a most uncommon little book which I have never seen in any collection but that of the Bishop of Ely, nor do I find mention of it in any of the bibliographers with the exception of Bandinis' account of the Junta Press. Prefixed or rather in the second page is a Latin epistle from

Benedictus Philologus Florentinus Joanni Baptistæ Nasio. This is reprinted in Bandini's Annals. This book consists of 159 leaves, has signatures, but no catchword, &c.

DAVIDIS PSALMI aliquot Latino carmine expressi a quatuor illustribus Poetis quos quatuor regiones, Gallia, Italia, Germania, Scotia genuerunt.

In gratiam studiosorum Poetices inter se commissi ab Henrico Stephano, cujus etiam nonnulli Psalmi Græci cum aliis Græcis itidem comparatis in calce libri habentur.

Ex officina Henrici Stephani.

An. M.D.LVI. 4to.

It is no easy matter to diversify the phraseology where books are to be represented as rare and curious, and tautology can hardly be avoided. The compilers of German catalogues seem to have felt no difficulty or reserve of this kind, and the epithets, rarus, rarior, rarissimus are applied without much consideration or discretion. I have at this moment before me, through the kindness of Mr. Professor Marsh of Cambridge, the Solgar catalogue, consisting of many thousands of volumes. In this collection, according to the editor, every book almost is entitled to one of the above epithets. Indeed they are lavished beyond all bounds of moderation. One is now before me and of which I know at least a dozen copies, which in the catalogue is represented

sented as "Liber præstantissimus, pretiosus et longe rarissimus quinimo inter rariores rarissimus." I of course use my endeavours not to fall into this extreme. The subject of the present article, however, from the press of Henry Stephens, may deservedly claim the distinction among both rare and curious books.

It is introduced by a letter from Henry Stephens in the highest style of complimentary panegyric. In this he says among other things,

Aut ego fallor aut mea efficietur opera ut posthac Georgius Buchanan Vir Scotus supra Gallos omnes atque Italos nostri Seculi Poetas,

"Laudetur, vigeat, placeat, relegatur, ametur."

The Italian poet, whose version of some of the Psalms of David is introduced in this work, is RAPICIUS; the French poet SALMONIUS; the German EOBANUS; the Scotch BUCHANAN.

Iovita Rapicius, alias Ravizza, was a Venetian, he was author of a work much commended by Morhofius, and which passed through various editions "de numero Oratorio."

Nevertheless Stephens does not make the most honourable mention of him, facetiously saying, "ex Theologo factus Typographus, ex Typographo Poeta—malus Theologus, pejor Typographus, pessimus Poeta."

But if he thought so meanly of his poetical abilities, why did he publish his version of the Psalms, or why in his title class him with the Illustres Poetæ? At the end are some versions of the Psalms into Greek by Paulus Dolschius.

This Dolschius was a disciple of Melancthon, and very celebrated for his versions of portions of the Scripture into Greek. Of these he published several, and in particular a portion of the Psalms græcis versibus Elegiacis at Basil 1559, et Sirac græco Elegiaco carmine Lipsiæ 1571. 8vo. He died in 1589.

The above book of Stephens terminates somewhat abruptly, and as it should seem at the request of Buchanan, with the version of the 104th Psalm into Latin hexameters by the Scotch poet.

The expression of Stevens is,

Quum Psalmum ciiii. Buchanani summe nec tamen pro merito laudassem, ei placuit libellum hunc claudere.

This book is, I believe, a reprint of an edition printed at Venice by P. Manutius, at a time that H. Stephens was visiting him, which is a most rare book. Vid. Maittaire Vitæ Stephanorum.

MARCI TULLII CICERONIS ORPHEUS.

Sive de adolescente studioso ad Marcum Filium Athenas.

Nuper inventus et in lucem editus, cum privilegio.

Venetiis M.D.XCIV. apud Jo. Baptistam Ciollium, Typographum et Bibliopolam Academiæ Venetæ.

This rare and curious book is generally considered as supposititious. It was republished at Koninsberg in Prussia in 1643, and in the same year at Elbing by Fred. Monavius. The editor of this last edition was Julius Cæsar Glucianus Squarcia, who in a preface addressed ad Jo. Petrum Ayroldum Marcellanum, observes that there existed various manuscripts in the library of St. Mark at Venice, some of authors which had never yet been edited, and many of those which had been published, from manuscripts of inferior value. Among the rest he says,

"In his Ausonii Poetæ de aurifica Philosophia quam Alchymiam vocant, parva Isagogę satis erudita et minime obscura: item fragmenta quædam ex libris ut mihi quidem videtur de Rep.

Marci Tullii, et libellus de Orphei moribus et vita Ciceronis inscriptus. Mitto igitur ad te Orpheum quem vel ipsius esse Ciceronis, vel ex officina alicujus prodiisse qui proximus ætati Ciceronis vixit, tute qui mihi instar es omnium manuscriptorum testis esse poteris."

In the collection of the Bishop of Ely.

POLYCARPUS LEYSERUS.

There were many distinguished writers of this name, from whom it is necessary to distinguish him, whose rare volume on the Poets and Poetry of the middle ages I am about to describe. The subject of the present article was according to Saxius, born at Wurnstorf in Lower Saxony, in 1690, and died at so early a period as 1728. He was author of various other works, which it is not necessary here to recapitulate, but all indicative of taste and erudition.

The volume described below may not perhaps deserve to be classed among the most rare, but I may truly say that I never saw but one copy besides my own, which I obtained at a considerable price after many years research.

POLYCARPI LEYSERI. Poes. Prof. Ord. in Acad. Helmstadiensi, HISTORIA POETARUM ET POEMATUM Medii Ævi Decem Post Annum a nato Christo cccc. Seculorum.

Centum et amplius codicum Mstorum ope, carmina varia, elegantia, ingeniosa, curiosa, evulgantur, emendantur, recensentur.

HALÆ, MAGDEB sumptu novi Bibliopolii, in

quo per nundinas Francofurti sub Mehlianis, Lipsiæ sub Brummerianis ædibus prostat. M.D.CC.XXI.

The preface of this work exhibits a spirited ap logy for those Poets, specimens of whose wo are here preserved, and powerfully vindica them from the imputation of barbarism. Ley rus confesses that he was himself in this resp led away by the popular clamour, till he l came more familiarly acquainted with their p ductions. After this, beginning with Boethi he communicates, and almost always from ma scripts, extracts from various poets down to t fifteenth century, and as many of these as are where else to be found, this volume may well considered as deserving a place in the best c lections. The one subjoined, from the works ALANUS de Insulis, cannot easily be surpas in classical elegance.

Florifer horrentem zephyrus laxauerat annum
Extinguens boreæ prælia pace sua.
Grandine percussus florum, pluit ille ligustra
Et pratis horum cussit inesse niues.
Ver quasi fullo novus reparando pallia pratis
Horum succendit muricis igne togas.
Reddidit arboribus crines quos bruma retondit
Vestitum reparans, quem tulit illa prius.
Tempus erat quo larga suis expandit in agris
Ad plausum Dryadum gratia veris opes.

C

Quo dum maior inest virtus infantia florum
Altius emergens, matre recedit humo.
Quo violæ speculum terræ cunabula linquens
Aeris inflatus postulat ore nouo.
Tempus erat quo terra caput phalerata rosarum.
Contendit cœlo sidere plena suo,
Quo vexilla gerens æstatis Amygdalus ortum
Prædicat et veris gaudia flore nouat.
Quo vitis gemmata suos amplexa maritos
Ulmus, de partu cogitat ipsa suo,
Proscribit brumæ solaris cereus umbram
Cogens exilium rigora cuncta pati.
Multis bruma tamen latuit phantastica sylvis,
Quam syluæ foliis fecerat umbra recens.
Quo flori puero Iuno dedit ubera roris
Quo primum partus lactat alumna suos.
Tempus erat, Phœbi quo mortua gramina virtus
Suscitat e tumulis surgere cuncta jubens.
Quo mundum facies iouialis stella serenat,
Cum lacrymas hyemis tergit ab ore suo.
Aeris ut fidei se flos committere possit,
Nec florem puerum frigoris urat hyems.
Quo mundum Phœbus hyemis torpore gementem
Visitat, et læta luce salutat eum.
Pristina quo senium deponit frigoris aetas,
Et mundus senior incipit esse puer.
Quo noctem Phœbus propriis depauperat horis
Pygmaeusque dies incipit esse gigas.
Quo parat hospitium Phœbo solvitq. tributum
Frixeum gaudens hospite sole pecus.
Quo Philomela sui celebrat solemnia veris
Odam melliti carminis ore canens:
In cuius festo sua gutturis organa pulsat,
Ut proprio proprium prædicet ore Deum.

Quo

Quo dulci sonitu citharam mentitur Alauda
Cum volat ad superos, colloquiturque Jovi.
Splendor lascivos argenteus induit annos,
In fluviisque suum jusserat esse Deum.
Discursus varii fontis garrire videres,
Prologus in somnum murmur euntis erat,
Splendorisque sui facie fons ipse rigabit,
Ut sua defessus pocula sumat homo.

Alanus de Insulis, author of the above and various other poems, was born about the year 1180, and died at a very advanced age; he is represented as one

Qui tria, qui septem, qui totum scibile scivit.

He was by birth a Scotchman, though this seems questionable, as Dempster says of him, that he was "Mona Insula natum," and Drexelius, that he was a native of Sicily; others again repute him a Frenchman, which last opinion is most probable. He certainly prosecuted his studies for many years at Paris, where he obtained the name of "The Universal Doctor." He was however particularly eminent in his knowledge of theology and philosophy. He afterwards became a Cistercian monk, and was interred in the chapel of that fraternity with this epitaph:

Alanum

Alanum brevis hora brevi tumulo sepelivit
Qui duo, qui septem, qui totum scibile scivit
Iure suum moriens dare vel retinere nequivit
Labentis sæcli contemptis rebus egens fit
Intus conversus gregibus commissus alendis
Mille ducenteno nonageno quoque quarto
Christo devotus mortales exuit artus.

His most celebrated work he called Anti Claudianus, of which Leyserus has exhibited specimens in hexameter verse.

A more curious or more entertaining volume than this by Leyserus, has seldom come into my hands, and I think a judicious selection from it, with brief notices of the poets of whose works specimens are given, would be a very desirable present to the public.

SUISETH.

My attention to this distinguished personage, and the very curious volume hereafter to be described, was first excited by an anonymous correspondent, to whom I have no other opportunity than the present of returning my acknowledgments.

Suiseth is variously denominated in the different books I have consulted, some writers calling him Suseth, others Suissetus, alias Suinshed; he is also differently distinguished by the Christian names of Richard, Roger, and John. The fact I believe to be that his real name was Roger Suinhed or de Suinhed, taking his name from a place called Swineshead, near Hoyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire; most probably he was connected with the monastery of Swineshead. It is however certain that he flourished in the reign of Edward III. and appears to have been a Cistercian monk in 1350. I lament to say that I can discover no very particular memorials of him beyond what I have seen in Bale de Scriptoribus Britannicis, who calls him ROGER SUISETH, in Brucker's History of Philosophy, and in Tanner's Biblioth. Historia, for all or almost all that is related of him in Morhofius seems founded on mistake.

He was a man of extraordinary acuteness and subtlety, and had a particular propensity to mathematical learning, which he appears to have taught at Oxford. He was also an ardent Aristotelian, and wrote commentaries on ethics, physics and logic. The name of CALCULATOR was given him from certain astronomical calculations which he published. The book in all its editions is of such rarity, that Brucker says, You might as soon expect to meet with a white raven, and adds,

Adeo rarus liber sit ut Naudæus testatur in nulla Bibliotheca sibi visa esse ejus opera quæ tamen adeo commendat Scaliger, &c. &c.

The famous Cardan says of him, "haud dubium esse reor *Barbaros* (for so the Italian denominates all those who live beyond the Alps) ingenio nobis haud esse inferiores quandoquidem sub bruma cæco, divisa toto orbe Britannia duos tamen ingenii clari viros Duns Scotum et Rich. Suisset emiserit."

Panzer calls him Richard Suiseth, and thus describes the first edition of his book which was printed at Pavia.

SUBTILISSIMI ANGLICI DOCTORIS RICARDI SUISETH opus aureum calculationum. Papiæ 1488.

He

He however expresses a doubt whether this should not be 1498. An edition certainly was printed at Pavia in 1498, which is described by Maittaire, Panzer, Gaignat and Seemiller.

The title of this last edition of Suiseth's work is

SUBTILISSIMI ANGLICI DOCTORIS RICARDI SUISETH opus aureum calculationum quod inscribitur calculator ex recognitione Joh. Tollentini Veronensis.

Papie per Franciscum Gyrardengum MCCCC LXXXXVIII.

This is in a Gothic character, with signatures and catch-words, but the pages are not numbered.

There were two printers of the name of Gyrardengus, both of whom printed first at Venice, and afterwards at Pavia. They were probably brothers. This book was again reprinted at Venice in 1520, and in a small folio. There is a copy of this in the British Museum, and my friend Mr. Douce has enabled me to describe it accurately.

The title it is not necessary to repeat, but it appears from the Colophon that the editor was Trincovellus, of whom I have before made mention, and Suiseth is called Raymond, though in the title he is named Richard. This however is cor-

ɛcted in MS. to Roger, which I take to have his real name.

ıere is a short dedication by Trincavellus to ɜtopher Arretin, who was also a physician rincavellus was, in which he tells him that ıg heard of his desire that Suiseth's work ld be studied by his young people, to exer- ınd sharpen their wits, he has undertaken ıblish it, correct its faults, &c. &c.

: the end of the dedication is the following of contents, which I transcribe for the be- of all staunch Aristoteleans.

actatus qui in hoc volumine continentur.

De intentione et remissione.
De Difformibus.
De intentione elementi habentis duas qualitates intensas.
De intentione mixtorum.
De raritate et densitate.
De augmentatione.
De reactione.
De Potentia rei.
De difficultate actionis.
De maximo et minimo.
De loco elementi.
De luminosis.
De actione luminosi.
De motu locali.
De medio non resistente.

De inductione gradus summi

Questio de reactione juxta sententiam Aristot. &c.

The last of these tracts is not by Suiseth, by Trincavellus himself, and at the end of the preceding treatise, De inductione, &c. is this Colophon.

"Explicit calculationum opus aureum magistri Raymundi Suiseth Anglici viri in hac facultate eminentissimi atque acutissimi, nuper diligenti examine emendatum ab excellente doctore domino Victore Trincavello veneto."

The above book occupies 74 leaves of a moderately sized folio, printed in the Italian black letter.

Bound up with the above book, in the copy belonging to the British Museum, is the following, of which I feel myself bound to subjoin an account, as I suspect it is intended to go with the other.

The title is,

Questio de modalibus Bassani Politi.

Tractatus proportionum introductorius ad calculationes Suisseth.

Tractatus proportionum Thome Bardua-dini.

Trac-

Tractatus proportionum NICHOLAI OREN.
Tractatus de latitudinibus ejusdem NICHOLAI.
Tractatus de latitudinibus formarum BLASII DE PARMA.

Venetiis mandato et sumptibus heredum Octaviani Scoti per Bonetum Locatellum. Kalendibus Septembribus, 1505.

The following epigrams, and in particular the first, seem worthy of being preserved.

The first is by Jo. Volcatius, who signs himself Angl.

Ire per immensum scopulis latitantibus æquor
Nec tutum fuerit, nauta nec ullus erat.
Nunc quicunque velit placidas sulcare lacunas
Nec timeat facili pandere vela noto,
Apparent media scopuli quid tutius? unda
Et nitet in clara calculus omnis aqua.

PHILIPPUS COSSUS.

Suspensos hominum vultus tua dicta tenebant
Cognita quæ nullis suaviliate forent
Sed nunc Bassani clara qui a stirpe politis
Ducitur auspiciis, exeris ora tui.

Prefixed is a dedication by Bassanus Politus, who appears to have been a Doctor of Physic to Roderic Caravaial, Apostolical Prothonotary, in which he states the present to be an *Isagogical* work to that of SUISET.

This book is printed much in the same manner as that which precedes, and has about the same number of leaves, the first sixteen of which only are numbered.

JOANNES

JOANNES HARTUNGUS.

Among other particulars, for which I trust these volumes may now and hereafter be acceptable, the biographical sketches introduced of personages distinguished for their parts and learning, may claim some degree of attention. We often are sensible of obligation to eminent and acute critics, of whom we know little more than their names. I have taken some pains to enliven my work in its progress, by collecting incidental information on these subjects, from the best authorities in my power, and from books of no common occurrence.

The name of JOANNES HARTUNGUS does not indeed often occur, but he was eminent in his day, and the few things which he has left are valued by scholars, and are objects of research with collectors.

He was born at Miltenburg, and although he prosecuted his studies in the university of Heidelburg, he became a soldier, and served in the war against the Turks in Hungary. "Bello redux," says Fabricius, he became Professor of Greek at Heidelburg. But leaving this situation on account of his religion, he taught Greek at Friburg, where he died in 1579, with the high-

est reputation for learning, diligence, and integrity. He wrote the following epitaph upon himself:

Πολλὰ παθὼν καὶ πολλὰ μαθὼν εν παιδοδιδάσκειν
ἔνθα δε νῦν κειμαι συν θεῳ ἥσύχιος.

Perhaps his principal work is

LOCORUM MEMORABILIUM ex optimis quibusdam auctoribus excerptorum Decurias IV.

These will be found in a collected form in the second volume of Gruters Fax Artium, and furnish the curious and learned reader with many and happy specimens of emendatory criticism. I subjoin two by way of example.

Apud Demosthenem in oratione contra Midiam.
The common reading is ὅσασι δίδωσι
Moschopulus ἐν τῇ συνταξει—ὅσα σοι δίδωσι—
Whence it is evident that οσασι must have been corrupted from οσα σοι.

Again—
Apollonii Interpres lib. 1. citat ex Homero
καίνεα γὰρ ζῶόν περ ἔτι κλείουσιν ἀοιδοί,
Apud Homerum lib. α. Iliad.
καίνεα γαρ τῶν πρόσθεν επικλείουσιν ἀοιδοί.

The

The above Loci memorabiles were separately published in a duodecimo form by Oporinus at Basil.

The following I conceive to be of extraordinary rarity, as I never saw but one copy, which is in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

PROLEGOMENA JOANNIS HARTUNGI in tres priores Odysseæ Homeri Rapsodias.

Gratia et privilegio Cæsareo.

Francofurti Christianus Egen excudebat M.D.XXXIX.

This book is inscribed "Ornatissimo adolescenti Casparo Sutzell a Mergethen," who was a pupil of Hartungus.

EURIPIDES.

EURIPIDIS ELECTRA, nunc primum in lucem edita.

Cum privilegio Pontificio et Cæsareo ad Decennium.

Romæ M,D,XXXXV. 12mo.

As far as the rarity of any publication is or can be concerned, there are not many which can enter into competition with this Editio Princeps of the Electra.

I never saw any copy of this play but in the Bishop of Ely's collection, which in all probability is that which was in Askew's Catalogue, where it appears to have sold for one pound twelve shillings.

The editor was Peter Victorius, who republished this play with a Latin translation in duodecimo in the following year from the same press.

Peter Victorius was eminently distinguished for his exertions and success in rescuing old manuscripts from the dust and obscurity of concealment. He is called by Gesner "Ille unus tot librorum sospitator et Æsculapius." He has also been praised by Grævius, Fabricius, Brucker, Freytag, and indeed by all who have written on

on the learned characters of the period in which Victorius flourished. His commentaries upon Aristotle have before been mentioned by me, as meriting a distinguished place among books of rarity and value.

Not less curious is this which follows:

PETRI VICTORII variarum Lectionum Libri XXV.

Florentiæ excudebat Laurentius Torrentinus MDLIII. cum summi Pontif. de cosm. Med. Florent. Ducis. privilegio.

This book was afterwards reprinted at Lyons, and at Strasburg, but this first Florentine edition is much the scarcest as well as the most beautiful.

The following tribute of praise is paid to Peter Victorius by Grævius in his preface to his edition of Cicero's Epistles.

"Petrus Victorius Princeps ingeniorum sui temporis judicio valebat acerrimo ac eruditione magna quæ cum pari conjuncta erat modestia. Hi uni plus CICERO debet quam reliquis omnibus qui in eo perpoliendo tempus studiumque posuerunt, quorum plurimos superius illud felix seculum tulit, Italia præcipue omnis eruditionis quæ in illa refloruit Parens: horum enim plerisque

risque cultum quidem refert acceptum, sed Victorio salutem. Non inficior alios enim solertes et doctos viros multos nævos Tullio detersisse, sed Victorius tot gravia vulnera, tot latentia et suppurata quæ bonam valetudinem menitebantur in eo sanavit ulcera, ut principem inter omnes locum obtineat."

The following distich was written upon Victorius by Jacobus Boissardus,

Victor es, et vincis Musis et Apolline dextro
Quin age Parcarum vincere claustra studes.

ROBERT WHITTINTON.

As I am aware that my friend Mr. Dibdin has ken particular pains in describing the various id numerous publications of Robert Whittinton, shall not expatiate at length upon the subject. ith respect to the individual himself, I can obably communicate but few particulars which ill not be found in Mr. Dibdin's second volume on to be published. But the following book is not, I believe, fallen in his way; it was to-lly unknown to Ames, and although Warton is mentioned it in his history of English Poetry, has done so erroneously.

The book is as follows:

ANTYLICON in defensione ROBERTI WHITINTONI in florentissima oxoniensi Achademia aureati contra quendam Zoilum suæ Grammatice oblatratam sub Lyci prosopopœia.

Humiliabit Calumniatorem
J. H. S. (in a Rose)

This is perfectly a distinct work with its peculiar title page and colophon. Warton erroneously considers it as an Appendix to a work of Whit-

Whittinton's, printed two years before, and containing complimentary verses on Henry the Eighth, Cardinal Wolsey, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas More, and the poet laureat Skelton.

At the end of the last copy of verses in the book, which is the immediate subject of this article, is the following Colophon:

Londini in Œdibus Winandi Wordensis.
Novis Janua. XXI. supra sesquimillesimum nostræ Salutis.
Anno.

The last leaf is ornamented on the sides, but in the centre are the following sentences:

Exacuerunt linguas suas sicut serpẽ
tes venenum aspidum sub
labiis eo-
rum.
Impii in tenebris centicescent quũ
in fortitudini sua robora
bitur
vir
Humiliabit calumnutorem quia
Obstructum est os loquẽ
tium ini-
qua.

At

At the bottom, as in the first page, is a rose th J. H. S. in the centre. The last page is ghly ornamented, having in the centre Cax- n's Cypher, and at bottom Wynkyn Worde.

I believe that the copy of this book, of which have the use, is unique, at least I know of no her, an apology therefore cannot be necessary r subjoining the following specimen. I should ıve observed, that all the verses in the book are gainst William Lilye, who is designated under ıe names of Zoilus and Lycus.

Apollo ad novem musas.

Mnemosinæa cohors quæ sunt pia numina vestra
Poscimus alternis dicite fata modis.

Novē musarū decreta in Lycon.

Clio.

Quid lyce sic ringis rabie furibunde canina
Quā torquet pectus dira megera tuum ?
Phœbus amat lepidos sic mnemosinæa propago
Vates, sed scurras ex Helycone fugat.

Melpomene.

Exaturat bifidus mons ambrosia philomusos
Nectareo aonius fonsq. liquore replet,
Sed Medæa ferox tibi fercula dira parabit
Pocula, vel Phlegeton te vel Orexis aget.

Thalia.

Dat nemus intonsum divinis compta poetis
Tempora daphnææ frondis honore tegi,

Taxus

Taxus olens, eruca salax et fœda mirica
Mirtus, dant capiti putida serta lyci.

Euterpe.

Pieridum montes calamos inflare sonoros
Donant Mæonii grandisonaq̃ue tubam.
Emittit Pontus magis haud scelerata aconita:
Hic q̃ cunctivorax efflat ab ore lycos.

Terpsicore.

Thespiades plaudunt per amœna vireta choreis
Pymplea turba sonat, vaticinamq. chelym
Thyrsigeri thyasos fauni satyrique petulci
Menalus edocuit carmina spurca lycon.

Eratho.

Daphne primus amor Phœbi decoravit honore
Vates perpetuo et ditat amore novo,
Aetna calore novo semper tabescit inardens.
Sic lycos invidulus deperit igne suo.

Calliope.

Mellifluos somnos confert parnassia rupes
Ingeneratq. probis somnia vatifica,
Quum somnum repetas insomnia mille reducunt
Curæ ulubres flammam tristis Alecto agitat.

Polihymnia.

Plectra juvant animos curas adimunt et edaces
Atq. hilares risus musa faceta movet,
Quum ridere velis suspiria ducat Enyo
Vel sardoa tibi contrahat ora fero.

Urania

Urania.

Divino vates inspirat Apollo calore
Chrysmate vel mentes imbuit ille sacro,
Tisiphone ogygio stimulat te dira furore,
Luctibus Odrysiis livida corda terit.

It is not to be supposed that William Lilye would suffer such an attack to pass unanswered, and consequently he printed the following—In Ænigmatica Bossi Antibossicon primum, secundum, tertium ad Gulielmum Hormannum. It is probable, however, that being rival grammarians, many other biting scoffs had passed between these two personages, and that Whittinton had also attacked Lilye under the assumed name of Bossus.

As the reader will I doubt not be fully satisfied with the account which my friend Mr. Dibdin means to give of all the tracts of Whittinton, I shall merely add the title of the following book, with the verses addressed to Sir Thomas More, for it is no less singular than true, that they have not found their way into any edition of that great man's works, or into any description of his life.

Opusculum Roberti Whittintoni in floretissima Oxoniensi Achademia Laureati.

This inscription is placed on the royal arms, and the work contains complimentary verses to

Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas More, the poet Skelton, who is termed, I know not why, "Scheltonis Lavaniensis Poeta," and a satirical copy of hexameters and pentameters in quendam Zoilum, by whom Lilye is probably intended.

After these at the end of the tract is—

Explicuit Roberti Whittintoni Oxonie Protovatis Epygrammata: una cum quibusdā Panegyricis Impressa Lōdini per me Wynandum de Worde. Anno post Virgineū partū M.CCCCC. XIX. decimo vero kalēdar maii.

Ad illustrissimum virum Thomam Morum,
Præpotentissimi Regis Angliæ Henrici Octavi Consiliarium
Ac utriusque linguæ Censorem perspicacissimum,
Roberti Whittintoni incultum Carmen.

Sin quid musa paras, carmine stridulo
Silvarum latebris assolita asperis,
Morum tune canas, non minus agnitum
Re quam nomine splendidum.

Ut quem Bistoniis hic Rhodopaeus
Incultor fidibus quem tulit aut Chios
Vates Meonia personitet chely,
Lesbous quoque barbito.

Hic nam vatificos hisce crepundiis
Fontes imbiberit quos celeberrimos

Grynæ

Grynæi nemoris præses hic excolit
Gnatæ et Mnemosines novem.

Facundæ laribus magnificis deæ
Hic Suadae est alitus: Pleiones nepos
Huic linguæ aurifluæ munera contulit
Et voce amplisona loqui.

Astrææ criticæ mystica chrysmata, et
Aeris fixa tholo verba minantia
Hic callet, tripodas vel Clarii Patris
Soluit sphyngis et abdita.

Res gestas memori mente recondita
In promptu retinet: Romulidum duces
Gessere egregiæ quicquid; et Attici
Olim Gens recutitaque,

Tum linguæ latiæ doctus hic oppido
Cum Græcæ, varias prætereo exteras
Mirum vox eadem tanta ideomata
Expresse sonat ut suum.

Si quando recinat pieriis modis
Credas Elysiis redditum huic ætheri
Vatem quem genuit Sulmo, vel inclytum
Hunc quem Bilbilis ædidit.

Oranitem hunc reputes vel Pylium loqui
Grandævum, latii aut eloquii Patrem
Tanta ex ore fluit suavi loquentia
Ut quovis animos trahat.

Hic creber salibus vel lepidis jocis
Sed Momi cinici dente carentibus

Scurris ire jubet summa lycambicum
Morum censor hic urbicus.

Virtutum cumulus cum sibi, neminem
Fastidit tetrica fronte scientulum
Morosus minime, et moriger est sibi
Morum quippe ea Comitas.

Demorsos licet hæc musa Britannica
Angues haud sapiat; si neque palleat
Rivos Pindaricos, sis tamen alter et
Mæcænas Pius Arbiter.

Ad eundem ejusdem Whittintoni Hexastichon.

Morum te vocitant quod agendo nil tibi præceps,
At cum matura cuncta agis ipse mora.
Disceret ut mores orbem peragravit Ulysses
At Mori Eutopia plus docet ipsa domi.
Pyramus et Tysbe in morum conversi ob amorem
Turtureo morus nomen amore capit

It seems hardly necessary to observe that there seems at this period to have been no fixed orthography for proper names. In the very publication above described, the author's name is variously spelt, Whittinton and Whitinton. It is in other places not unfrequently written Whittingdon.

With the following extract from Wood I shall conclude this article, in which the orthography of the name is again changed.

VI. P. 19. Fasti. Oxonienses.

"Robert

" Robert Whityndon, the most famous grammarian of his time, had his head crowned, or his temples adorned with laurel; at which time, and the time also when that degree was compleated, it was allowed to him by the venerable Regents that he might wear a hood lined with silk, but not to be used for the future by any body else."

Warton, P. 130. V. 2. observes that Robert Whittington " affords the last instance of a rhetorical degree at Oxford."

BATRACHOMUOMACHIA.

Batrachomuomachia Homeri Philymno interprete, et eulogia funebria. 4to. 1513.

There are few books of greater curiosity and scarceness than this which I am about to describe.

Whether the editor Thiloninus Philymnus was a real or fictitious name I have not been able to ascertain. Ernesti in his edition of Homer, considers it as an assumed name, and that the real editor was Thelonius Cunradus, to whom the titles of Poeta Laureatus are annexed.

The following is what Ernesti says on the subject of this book and its editor;

"Habeo exemplum Batrachomyomachiæ (Erfurti ni fallor) editum an. 1515. a Thilonino Cunrado Poeta Laureato qui ante Enfurti egerat et ibi literas Græcas primum didicerat, post in Italia eorum præceptores Bapt. Pium. Jac. Crucæum Egnatum, et Philippum Beroaldum habuerat, tum autem in nova Academia Vitembergica vivebat vocatu ut opinor Principis. Is ait sibi cum a quibusdam suis et musarum amicis oblata esset Batrachomyomachia ut ederet, opi-

non

nor, et interpretaretur, fragmenta se potius quam integrum carmen agnovisse. Nam animadvertisse multa deesse quæ olim legerat in Codice Homeri scripta apud Hieron. Balbum Poetam et Oratorem, in urbe Praga, quamquam non nimis emaculato. Itaque se editurum ex oblato sibi libro non fuisse nisi studiosi Græcarum literarum institissent ut ederet. Istud igitur exemplum rudibus admodum literarum figuris et vitiosissime expressum, adjuncta versione Poetica non contemnenda, versus modo CCXXIV. habet, estque imprimis in loco de concilio Deorum valde mutatum; In numero versuum consentiunt editiones Antiquæ nec admodùm dissentiunt in verbis et facile appareat e Florentina omnes fluxisse."

The dedication is of this kind—

Thiloninus Philymnus Poeta præclariss. Reip. Herfurdiensis principi et Archisopho JOANNI VUERLICHIO et FLAVIO MATERNO utriusque Theosophiæ consectaneo amicis et Patronis suis salutem et felicitatem optat, &c. &c. Valete.

Ex Leucorio novo Gymnasio scolastico ad Barbaricum Albim exposito nostro Larario musico. Anno Virginei Partus M.D.XIII. Cal. Feb.

Then follows a translation of the poem into Latin verse, which is succeeded by the Greek

text, printed without any accents, nor has it any points with the exception of the colon.

At the end of the Greek text is

Τελος ομηρου βατραχομυομαχιας ετει απο θεογονιας φ. φ. ι. γ. μηνος. μουνιχιωνος : της μερας.

δ.

To this follow Eulogia funebria THILONIS PHILYMNI.

At the end of the Elegies,

Εκγραπτος λευκοριου ;
εις αλβιν χαρακτηρων
κασσιτερεων ; απο του
ιωαννου πρασικορεου : ε-
γει απρ θεογονιας α. φ.
ι. γ. μηνος μουνιχιωνος ;
της ημερας
δ.

ως ηλον ηλω εκκρουειν: sic pellere amorem
Antiquum facile est : quum novus ardet amor —
Christus amor vitæ nostræ : spes unica Christus
Hic capiti frondes : laurea serta dabit.

χ.
η ξωη η θανατος
θ φ

Fiunt nunc candida nigra

Der Been ist gheffochen
1513.

There are various typographical errors, and t will not have escaped the reader that in the ines above printed, ιγει is printed for ετει, and ;ωη for ζωη.

It is a very singular and certainly uncommon book, and is so considered by all bibliographers. I know of no copy but in the Bishop of Ely's collection. Panzer, on the authority of Ernesti, represents it as printed at Erfurt. There was a copy in Askew's catalogue, at which sale it appears to have been bought for 1l. 19s.

Eligere aptasset, melioribus optima fatis.
Quis teneram et niveo insignem candore puellam
Augusta quæ fronte, oculo et micat, Elizabetham
Tam bene ter magni referentem ipsa ora parentis,
Jam queat atque pari meritis extendere laude?
Quæ licet et generis, tum formæ munere, sceptris,
Ipsa suis major cunctas me judice vincat
Quot sunt, quot fuerant, unquam prius Heroinas,
Attamen haud alio præstat magis indice pulchri,
Quam quod in aspectus pulcherrima pignora non tam
Quisquam oculos capiat fixus dimittere fixos
Quam potius Divi ingenii, penetralia sacra
Suspicere, omnigeno musarum prædita cultu.
Si spectes quæ rara placent exempla, venustam
Huic Venus invideat faciem superata, decoram
Huic Juno speciem jumnon regina resignet
Arte minor Pallas, huic et concedat Apollo,
Quum canit, auratæ vel cum testudinis omnes
Per numeros varians arguto pollice currit.
Ille deum interpres, certet si interprete lingua,
Ille deum interpres, huic cedet munere linguæ.
Quo me musa rapis? jam non meus, hæc ego Phœbi
Ipse etenim docuit, depromam oracula ab antro,
Fœlix, o tanta genitoris imagine Virgo
Fœlix o sceptris, felix et munere divo
Ingenii, felix et divæ munere formæ.
Restat adhuc aliquid, temet felicior ipsa
Aude aliquando tui nimium cunctata pudoris
Vincula felici et plusquam conferre marito;
Parvulus ut nobis Henricus lusitet aula,
Qui bene pulcher avum referet, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit aut pulchris unquam præstantior actis.

3. *De illustrium quorundam economiis Miscellnea, cum Epigrammatis, ac Epitaphiis non illis.* These miscellanies begin with an epistle Elizabeth, after she had recovered from a ngerous illness in 1562, and a solicitation for s recal from Spain in 1564. In this he gives a ost miserable picture of that country, particurly complaining of the annoyance of insects.

Musca, culex, *cimices,* graveolentia corpora, mensis,
Et superant stratis, turba proterva, thoris.

There are, he says, no birds, for the trees ave no leaves.

Et volucres desunt, nam desunt arbore frondes
Quâ *curat,* et nidum garrula ponat avis.

The personages celebrated in these miscellaies, besides the queen, are the Lady Jane Grey, an elegy on her death; Edward Shelley, Schellæus) whose heroism is recorded in a long oem; Sir Thomas Poynings, Edward Bellingam, &c. and in epitaphs, Sir John Cheke, Sir homas Parr, Lord Paget, of Beaudesert, Dr. homas Phayer, the translator of Virgil, Cha. Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and many others.

There are also poems, on the civil war in rance in 1562, on the burning of St. Paul's hurch, in 1561, on the peace in 1550, and an ronical poem in praise of avarice.

This

This volume has several curious accompaniments: namely, a head of Chaloner cut in wood, at the back of the title-page. A Latin poem in his praise, by Lord Burghley himself, which concludes thus:

Hæc ego grandævus posui tibi carmina pauca,
Carmina mansurum studium testantia nostrum,
Semper in oblita quia scis mihi mente repostus.
Idque sciant seri, post plurima sæcla, nepotes,
Grata quibus fuerint pietas, prudentia, virtus,
Quæ divisa aliis, Chalonero juncta fuere.

If the Treasurer did not, in his old age, write excellent verses, he at least wrote like a sincere and constant friend. At the end is also this epitaph, on Sir Thomas Chaloner, written by the celebrated civilian and eminent scholar, Walter Haddon.

Natura Thomas Chalonerus, et arte valebat,
Utilis et patriæ vir fuit ille suæ,
Publica cum magnâ suscepit munera laude,
Laude pari libros scripserat ille domi,
Sic patriæ vixit magno, dum vixit, honore
Sic patriæ magno, concidit ille malo.

There is likewise a dedication to Cecil, by William Malim, including a sketch of Chaloner's life. Another dedication to the same, by Thomas Chaloner, the son, then at Magdalen College, Oxford, an address to the reader by Malim,

lim, and recommendatory verses, as was usual, by various persons. Six Greek verses, by Malim, are prefixed to the panegyric on Henry the Eighth, with that editor's character of Chaloner —this short account may properly conclude: —

* " Singularis erat in illo diligentia, rarum
Ingenium, Judicium altum, varia lectio, mores
Cum sale festivi, vita integra."

In the earlier part of his life Chaloner published an English translation of Erasmus's *Moriæ encomium*, which is still extant.

* It will not escape the classical reader that we have in this place sad false quantities, and from a schoolmaster.

DROSÆUS.

GRAMMATICÆ QUADRALINGUIS PARTITIONES in gratiam puerorum autore Joanne Drosæo in utraque jure doctore illustrissimo.

Parisus ex officina Christiani wecheli sub scuto Basiliensi in vice Jacobæo.

Anno M.D.XLIIII.

Cum privilegio Regis ad quadriennium.

Small folio.

This is probably the only Latin book that was ever printed with accents. This circumstance renders it both curious and valuable.

In the Bishop of Ely's collection.

ANTONINUS Archiepiscopus Florentinus de istitutione Confessorum.

In fine.

Explicit summa confessionum seu interrogarium pro simplicibus confessoribus editum ab rchiepiscopo florentino, videlicet fratre Antono Ordinis predecatorum. Finita in monte egali anno domini M.CCCC.LXXII. die IIII. Mensis Octobris.

Quem genuit quondam Germana Antverpia potens
Mathiæ Antonius virtute insignis et arte
Baldasar et socius corderius omnia supra.
Utile opus cunctis finxerunt Antonianum
Arte nova formæ: quæ correctissima certe
Ordine cuncta suo nos crimina nostra fateri
Instruit: et lepram inter lepram noscere quanque
Hoc opus, hoc nostram sic continet ecce salutem.

Ergo in Monte Regali per Antonium Matthiæ ntverpiensem et Balthassarem Corderium .CCCC.LXXII. 4to.

This very rare and curious book is but little own to bibliographers. It is printed in a very at Roman character, and without signatures.

It was of such high reputation in its day, that passed through a great multitude of editions, nd was in particular reprinted by Laver, at

Rome, and by Jenson at Venice. Panzer enumerates and describes no less than forty editions before the year 1500. The various other works of this prelate appear to have enjoyed equal popularity, and of these there are many which deserve a place in the catalogue of uncommon books. This remark particularly applies to the CHRONICA, printed at Nuremberg by Koburger, in 1484.

Antoninus was born at Florence in 1389. He was a Dominican friar, and was elevated to the rank of Archbishop of his native city in direct contradiction to his wishes.

HIERONYMUS VALLIS.

I have already given a caution to my readers not to expect in this portion of my work any attention either to chronological order or careful arrangement of subjects. I merely notice such works as have been thrown in my way, which I know to be rare and valuable, and concerning which some literary anecdotes, more or less interesting, may be communicated.

HIERONYMUS VALLIS, or as he is also called DE VALLIBUS, and sometimes VALLENSIS, was a distinguished poet of the fifteenth century. He was employed by the republic of Venice on state affairs at Rome, and was there supposed to have been

poisoned in the year 1443. He was a very
it poet, and among other things publiſhed
llowing in Latin hexameters, which may be
d among the scarcest books.

ERONYMI DE VALLIBUS Jesuida seu vita
ti.

is book, or rather poem, is printed in the
ic character, which is by no means inelegant,
rom the type is ascribed by Panzer and
bibliographers to Michael Wensler and
Biel, who printed at Basil about the year

is inscribed Ad Petrum Donatum urbis
e Presulem dignissimum—the following
limentary lines to that distinguished scholar
be allowed the merit of much classical

quoque quem sanctus vitæ nitor undique tollit,
us et extremas orbis penetravit in oras
na, ingens virtus morum, sanctissima vitæ
ligio, humanis pulchre comitata camenis
superis: Latialis honos, hinc aspice presul
lyte, tuque auras classi concede secundas.
m mihi Cæsar ades, atque es mihi verus Apollo,
c dubitem auspitiis tantis deductus haberi
h fortunatum, ac divino degere nutu,
c adsis DONATE, pater, tutare canentem
tra, licet tenui ac juvenili inducta cothurno,
m post cum fuerim scribendi commoda nactus
mpora, cum studiis maneat tutissima cæptis
mihi parta quies, majorque advenerit ætas

Incipiam graviora, tuæque ab origine gentis
Deveniens, tua gesta canam, modo fata secundent,
Ac mea nunc primo replentur Carbasa vento
Littora destituam, et medium feror altus in æquor.

From the above we may infer, that this was the author's first performance. After the invocation to Donatus, the poet proceeds to represent an assembly of the infernal spirits convoked by Pluto, his speech to the Dæmons, and the circumstances of the passion of our Saviour.

The poem was often republished in various forms, and the different editions have been enumerated and described by Fabricius.

The copy which I have consulted of the above first edition belongs to the Bishop of Ely.

JOACHIMUS

JOACHIMUS PERIONIUS.

JOACHIMI PERIONII Benedictini Cormæriacenì Dialogorum de linguæ Gallicæ Origine, ejusque cum Græca cognatione Libri quatuor ad Henricum Valesium Gallorum Regem.

Parisiis apud Sebastianum Nivellium sub Ciconiis in Via Jacobæa 1555. 12mo.

JOACHIMUS PERIONIUS was a Benedictine monk, born a little before 1500, in Touraine, and has been commended by various writers for the purity and elegance of his Latinity. He wrote many other works, which are all of considerable reputation, and for the most part of uncommon occurrence.

Perionius was by no means the only one who has written on the affinity between the Greek and French languages. There is a celebrated tract of Henry Stephens de la Conformité de language Francoise avec le Grec. Paris 1566. But on this subject the following was the opinion of Scaliger.

"Frustra laborant, Perionius, H. Stephanus et alii in Gallicæ linguæ ex græca repetenda origine, ac utriusque cognatione probanda, quasi res ita se haberet, cum certissimum sit et hanc et Hispanam Italamque, a Romana, Italaque corrupta fluxisse. Hinc non mirum si sæpissime

ineptiant in suis etymologiis frigidissimis, ut vel ex hoc uno Perionii exemplo patet, qui MAISON e Græco οἶκος, cum sine dubio origenem trahat a MANSIONE."

Barthius in his Adversaria argues much to the same effect.

The passage to which Scaliger above alludes, will both demonstrate the wantonness of etymologists, and serve as a specimen of the book which is the subject of this article.

" Domos ut scis inquit *Maisons* vocamus, et cochleas earum vis, quorum ortum te malim quam me exponere, quum ad Græcum sermonem cujus sum ignarus me fere traducis. Domum *Maisons* inquam, appellamus vel a mansione quod in ea maneamus, vel e græco verbo, οἶκος quod in accusandi casu οἶκον facit. Nam si per prothesin m præponas, et c leniter ut s pronuncies, *moiçon* habebis, quem admodum nonnulli per o non per a quasi originem græcam retinentes proferunt. Cochleas autem domorum vis appellamus quod ad eas nos vertentes ascendamus.— Vertere enim nos ut scis *virer* dicimus. Pars est inquit infima domus præter fundamenta in qua vinum condi solet quæ si fornice non constet, *cellier*, si constet, *cave* a nobis nominatur— quorum quam originem esse vis? Eam inquam— *cellier* duplici l appellamus a cella. Cella enim vinaria utrumque genus Latine dicitur; sed *cave* sive a Cavea qui locus erat in theatro infimus

unc

unde homines prodibant, sive a concavitate e cavando, quod cavari lapides iis ædificandis solerent," &c. &c.

With the same kind of unnatural distortion *Ville* is derived from πολις, *Eclat* from κλασμα, *defamer* from δυσφημειν, *vocare* from εικαζειν, *lache* from βλακος, *reverie* from ρεμβασμος, &c. &c.

This curious, rare, but most whimsical book has a prefatory address to the king of France, in which the author engages to publish without delay, the commentaries of Origen on the gospel of St. John, translated by himself into Latin.

I do not think that this work ever appeared.

SENECA.

The following very curious and rare tract is in the Bishop of Ely's collection.

INCIPIUNT PROVERBIA SENECA SECUNDUM ORDINEM ALPHABETI.

4to.

At the end of this tract are found the following complimentary verses, Gabrielis Carchani Mediolanensis Doctoris eximii in artificen carmen laudatorium.

Jamque pene abstiteret Senecæ monumenta Vetustas
Vixque erat hæc ullus cui bene nota forent,
Tam bona, sed docti Mathiæ fcripta Monavi
Artificis, non est passa perire manus,
Huic igitur meritas grates studiosa juventus
Pro tam sublimi munere semper agas.

Now this epigram also appears in the rare and curious edition of the whole of Seneca's works, printed at Naples, by Matt. Moravus in 1475. But nothing can be more certain than that this tract was not printed by Moravus, for notwithstanding that it is in the Roman character, it does not at all resemble the types used by that printer. But a curious piece of typographical history

is

is here involved, and in the progress of this work I have had occasion to animadvert to others of a similar nature. It was the frequent custom of the early printers to transfer with every particular circumstance of date, place, and name of the printer, the colophons of those books which they reprinted, which has often led to whimsical misapprehensions and mistakes. Many examples of the kind abovementioned might be easily adduced, and it is notorious that many of the German books which issued "E monasterio Sortensi," have been ascribed to Christopher Valdarfar, because one of them from the incident above explained has his name in the Colophon.

MEERMAN.

MEERMAN.

GERARDI MEERMAN ET DOCTORUM VIRORUM AD EUM EPISTOLÆ ATQUE OBSERVATIONES DE CHARTÆ VULGARIS SEU LINEÆ ORIGINE.

Edidit ac Præfatione instruxit JACOBUS VAN VAASSEN Hagæ Comitum apud Nicholaum Van DAALEN.

M.DCCLXVII.

I have more than once incidentally introduced in these volumes the subject of Paper and its manufacture, as being in a particular manner connected with one of the objects of this publication, namely, the progress of typography, from its invention to the present period. As new information has presented itself, I have thought it a sort of duty to find a suitable opportunity of introducing it.

The book of which the present article is the subject, is so very rare, and so very interesting, that in expatiating upon its contents, I accomplish a double object. I inform the collector of a curious book deserving his research, and I gratify myself, and I should hope also many of my readers, by extending their information on a sub-

ject of no mean importance in typographical history.

I beg therefore to recall to the mind of the intelligent reader that there were three distinct kinds of paper memorable, as being in general use at three distinct periods.

The first is that which is commonly known under the denomination of Ægyptian paper, made of the filaments of the Papirus of the Nile, or from the leaves or the bark of trees.

I say nothing of vellum or parchment, because manuscripts and public documents appear to have been inscribed on the skins of animals from the earliest periods of antiquity, which from their greater claim to durability may easily be imagined. We have a public document, stating that vellum and parchment were used and preferred for the purpose of public records, on account of their being less liable to the injuries of time, inserted in the book, which is the subject of this article.

It is taken from the Sicilian Constitutions "ex Constitutionbus Siculis Friderici 11. Imp. Rom. a. 1221.

"Volumus etiam et sancimus ut instrumenta publica, et aliæ similes cautiones non nisi in Pergamenis in Posterum conscribantur. Cum enim eorum fides multis futuris temporibus duratura speretur, justum esse decernimus ut ex vetustate forsan destructionis periculo non succumbant."

But

But to return to the Ægyptian paper.—This appears to have been in constant use among the Greeks, Romans, and other nations of Europe, till the tenth century, when on account of the expence and labour of its fabrication, it began to decline *.

The use of the Ægyptian paper was succeeded, not as Salmasius and other learned men have affirmed, by the paper made of linen rags, but by the CHARTA BOMBYCINA, or as it is indifferently written, BAMBYCINA or BAMBACINA, ἀπὸ τοῦ βομβυκος, that is, paper made of cotton. Perhaps it is not altogether unworthy of remark that the term for cotton at this day in Italy is *Bambaccio*.

It is certainly a curious fact, and corroborative of the above position, concerning the duration of the ÆGYPTIAN, and the first introduction of the COTTON paper, that of the manuscripts of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, by far the greater part are on vellum; and very few are found written on cotton paper, whilst in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and following centuries, the greater part of the manuscripts are on cotton paper, and very few indeed upon vellum. This I

* A very curious and entertaining account of the manufacture of paper in Japan, from the bark of trees, may be seen in the Amænitates Exoticæ of Kempfer, p. 466 ad 468. The Japaneſe prefer, it ſeems, for this purpoſe the bark of the mulberry-tree.

learn

learn from Montfaucons Palæographia Græca. After this period the common mode of describing a manuscript was to say of it, it is written on vellum, and not on cotton paper.

The cotton paper, it is generally believed, was invented in Arabia, and from thence circulated among all the nations of Europe, with whom it undoubtedly continued in constant use, till the thirteenth century. To ascertain the precise period and the particular nation of Europe, when and among whom the use of our common paper fabricated from linen rags, first originated, was a very earnest object of research with the learned Meerman. The obligations of literature to this most distinguished scholar require not my praise; he has erected to himself in his ORIGINES TYPOGRAPHICÆ an enduring monument. But in order to accomplish his immediate object with respect to the history of the Charta Lintea, he proposed a reward of twenty-five golden ducats, or books to that value, to whoever should discover what on due examination should appear to be the most ancient manuscript or public document inscribed on paper fabricated from linen rags *. These proposals were dispersed through all parts of Europe, and this little volume con-

* "Viginti et quinque aureorum (Ducatos vocant) qui Victori aut nummis aut Libris apud Bibliopolas venalibus ad ejus arbitrium solventur."

tains

tains the answers which Meerman received from different learned correspondents.

He did not, however, receive a great many communications on the subject, and of this he complains in the following letter to the learned Longolius, who was the editor of Pliny's epistles, and of other classical works.

Viro Clarissimo atque Doctissimo P. D. Longolio.

S. P. D.

Gerardus Meerman.

Lætus gratusque accepi v. CL. quæ ad me nuper misisti literaria munuscula, imprimis de charta antiquissima lintea tibi nota programma, quod cum voluptate fructuque legi. Utinam alii viri docti ad quos exempla admonitionis meæ per totum fere terrarum orbem sparsi, æque mihi propitii essent, ad communicandas suas hac de re observationes. At vix quinque vel sex literæ sunt, quas super hoc argumento recepi, quum plusquam centum Literatis meam opellam miserim, eaque insuper permultis Diariis inserta fuerit. Adèo grave illis esse dixeris opem mihi ferre. Expecto autem proxime subsidia ex Anglia, unde amicus mihi scripsit, reperiri inter Archiva Episcopatus Cantuariensis chartam linteam quæ fere ad a. 1280 ascendat. Vereor autem ut ejus origo nostra ætate detegatur. Si eam in rem integrum opusculum mediteris, bene feceris, si expectes donec anno proximo deo volente=

lente in Actis Lipsiensibus publice exposuero quid ex variis Europæ partibus eo circa ad meam pervenerit notitiam. Vale Vir Cl. et me amare perge.

Dab. Stadvici in prædio meo suburbano prope Leidam. d. 29. Maii 1762.

The learned men who remitted the result of their investigations on this subject to Meerman, were J. C. Gottsched of Leipsic, C. A. Bel. of the same city, P. D. Longolius, Greg. Maiansius from Valentia in Spain, our countryman Dr. Ducarel, J. Samuel, Heringen, and more particularly and at considerable length J. Phil. Murray, of Gottingen.

The result of these enquiries seems far from conclusive, nor can this be wondered at. It surely is more than probable that at first the materials of cotton and linen might be mixed, nor can it be an easy matter to determine accurately between the one and the other. Dr. Ducarel expressly declares that he could find no person in England who would undertake to give a decided opinion upon the subject.

"Septem octove adhinc mensibus omnem lapidem movi, ut invenirem qui notam mihi characteristicam qua, tanquam certissimo argumento, charta Linea a Cottonica distingui posset, monstraret; quapropter quosdam Amicos consului, qui Societati tum Regiæ Scientiarum tunc Antiquariorum adsciti sunt, itemque Præfectos Mu-

sæi Britannici, imo ut verbo dicam omnes eos, a quibus suppetias quasdam hac parte exspectare potuissem, frustra. Quum nemo hic reperiatur, cui differitas chartam Lineam inter atque Cottonicam adeo sit explorata, ut certi quid in hac re pronunciare ausit. Hoc paucis memorandum fuit, ut persuasus sis, Vir ill. absque hujusmodi notis, et certissimis indiciis inter utrumque chartæ genus discriminis, inutilem prorsus in hoc argumento navari operam."

It appears to be an established fact that paper made of linen rags existed in the year 1308, and it is probable that the honour of the invention is due to Germany. The prize was awarded to G. Maiansius, whose indefatigable attention to the subject seems well to have deserved it.

With respect to England, the most ancient specimen of this sort of paper is ascertained to be of the year 1342, and in the reign of Edward III. but there are many manuscripts in this country unquestionably of the fourteenth century.

The communications in this little volume will be found to contain much curious and interesting information, and I have been induced to expatiate the longer upon it, because the book is of very uncommon occurrence, and because Mr. Astle in his excellent work on the origin and progress of writing, has touched but very slightly on the subject.

Much

Much information will be found concerning the materials for writing upon, in a book not often to be met with, and printed on paper made of straw only, by Matthias Koops, Esq. 8vo. 1801.

I take my leave of MEERMAN, with transcribing the following circumstance, which is related by him in his Origines Typograph. P. 95, and which may still render it doubtful what book is to claim the distinction of the first printed book.

He speaks there of two editions of the grammatical work of ALEXANDER DE VILLA DEI.—One of them he remarks was shewn me at London by the learned Jacob Bryant. It was in folio; Roman type and not inelegant, it had thirty lines in a page, and at the end the following remarkable inscription:

"Alexandri de villa Dei Doctrinale Deo laudes feliciter explicit. Impressum sat incommode. Cum aliquarum rerum quæ ad hanc artem pertinent, impressori copia fieri non potuerit in huius artis inicio: peste Genuæ, Ast, alibique militante.

" Emendavit autem hoc ipsum opus Venturinus Prior, Grammaticus eximius, ita diligenter, ut cum antea Doctrinale parum emendatum in plerisq. locis librariorum vitio esse videretur, nunc illius cura diligentia adhibita in manus hominum quam emendatissimum veniat. Imprimentur au-

tem posthac libri alterius generis litteris et elegánter arbitror. Nam et fabri et aliarum rerum quarum hactenus promptor indigus fuit, illi nunc Dei munere copia est, qui cuncta disponit pro suæ voluntatis arbitrio Amen."

Now it is a certain historical fact that there was no plague at Genoa, between the years 1440 and 1480. When therefore was this book printed?

REICHENSTE[redacted].

REICHENSTEIN.

REICHENSTEIN is a town in Silesia, and of some celebrity for its silver mines. There was certainly a printing press established there at no long interval after the invention of printing, and yet it is very extraordinary that I find no mention of any book produced from this place, either in Panzer, Maittaire, Santander, or indeed in any of the bibliographers.

I find in Panzer, vol. 4. p. 121. the following book.

DIALOGUS inter Hugonem, Catonem et Oliverium super libertate Ecclesiastica elaboratus —Fol.

This book is without date, place, or name of printer, but there is a reference to the supplement to Maittaire, by Denis, from which it appears to be the same book with one which is in the collection of Mr. Wodhull, but which has the name of the place and the date.

The title is the same with that in Panzer, but at the end is RYCHENSTEYN. 1477.

It is identified to be the same book by the subject, which is "whether in times of famine millers may take toll of corn from ecclesiastics." That the book must be rare there can be no

doubt, whether it be of any other value I am not able to determine.

Mr. Wodhull has also a copy of the following book, which for a similar reason seems to deserve mention in these volumes.

PAPA GUIDO Decisiones Parlamenti Delph— Fol.

GRACIONOPOLI Apr. 29.—1490.

Moreri says that the author died in 1487, after having published this and various other works. But I have been able to discover no notice of any such publication in Maittaire, Denis, or Panzer. The two last make mention of a commentary on these decisions of PAPA GUIDO, of the date of 1496. See Panzer, vol. 4. p. 65, and Denis suppl. p. 414. But the only book described by Panzer as printed at GRACIONOPOLIS (Grenoble) is La Vie de Saint CHRISTOPHE par ANTOINE CHEVALET, and this was printed so late as in 1530.

JACOBUS

JACOBUS DE THERAMUS.

JACOBI DE THERAMO consolatio Peccatorum —alias Belial Augustæ Vind. per Johannem Schussler. An. 1472.

I am induced to notice this book as well on account of its great rarity, as because it involves several curious incidents.

The subject of the book is a dialogue between Moses and Belial, in which the former is the advocate of our Saviour, and the latter of the infernal spirits, and Solomon is represented as the judge between the parties. It was so adapted to the popular taste of the times, that it was very often reprinted and translated into various European languages, notwithstanding its insertion in the catalogue of prohibited books.

It is also remarkable for being the last book which was printed by John Schussler, whose five presses were afterwards purchased by Melchior Stamhamius, abbot of the monastery SS. Udalrici et Afræ, and, as it appears for the sum of seventy-three florins. Whether Schussler died at this time or retired from business I have not been able to discover. All the books of Schussler are remarkable for the clearness and beauty

of the ink, which distinction is not remarkable in the books subsequently printed at Augsburg.

The Bishop of Ely, to whom the above book belongs, possesses also from the same press,

PETRI DE CRESCENTIIS Libri 12, ruralium Commodorum, 1471.

This is the Editio Princeps of the work.

The author was a physician, and of Bologna. At the age of seventy he published this work upon agriculture and rural economy. It is said to have been first written in Italian. The preface, however, of this edition is in Latin, and the author says nothing of its having been written in any other language. It is inscribed in a prefatory epistle to Charles II. King of Sicily and Jerusalem.

It is a beautiful book in every respect, but particularly in the whiteness and substance of the paper. Orlandi by mistake assigns this book to Strasburg.

FLAVII JOSEPHI Bellum Judaicum et Antiquitates. 1470.

This I have described before as I also have

OROSII

OROSII HISTORIÆ 1471.

TRIPARTITÆ HISTORIÆ ex Socrate, Sozomeno, et Theodorito excerptæ ab Epiphanio Scholastico latine redditæ et a Cassiodoro in compendium redactæ L. xii. 1472.

EDITIO PRINCEPS—In fine.

Historie tripertite libri numero duodecim jam domino præstante finiunt feliciter. Non quidem chorographati sed ipsa quæ a summo demissa est arte.

This is the only edition of this work which is in any repute, which may perhaps account for its great rarity. It possesses all the excellence which distinguishes the books of Schussler's press, beautiful paper, ink, large margin, &c. It was unknown to De Bure, as the edition of Josephus abovementioned was to Maittaire.

J. DE TURRECREMATA Expositio in Psalmos —1472.

This is the second edition of this work according to Panzer. There is another edition without date printed also by Schussler, and the two are often confounded.

There is a third edition also in the same collection, which has a claim to particular notice.

JOH. DE TURRECREMATA Cardinales sancti sexti Expositio in Psalterum Romæ per providum Virum Lupum Gallum fratrem Udalrici Galli de Bienna—1476. die 21. Februarii Fol.

In this book, the titles of the Psalms are printed in Gothic letters, the rest of the text is Roman. There is something also very unusual in the punctuation.

But I was principally induced to notice this book from the circumstance of its being the only one in which I have seen the name of Lupus Gallus the brother of the famous Ulric Gallus.

ALBERTUS

ALBERTUS DE EYB.

The book which I am about to describe should have preceded the Margarita Philosophica noticed at p. 242 of this volume, which, though curious, is inferior both in curiosity and scarceness to the following.

ALBERTI DE EYB Margarita Poetica.

In fine—

Anno a nativitate domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo die vero secunda mensis decembris finita est hec summa Alberti de Eyb vtriusque juris doctoris eximii que Margarita Poetica dicitur, per industriosum impressorie artis Magistrum Johannem Sensenschmid civem nurembergensem cujus diligentiam imprimendi corrigendique opus ipsum optime manifestat.

In the Gothic character, no signature, catchword, &c.

Prefixed is an index of contents. There cannot be a greater proof of the rarity of this book, than its having been erroneously assigned by Maittaire, De Bure, and others, to Koburger. Some bibliographers also have mistaken the date,

and in the Solgar catalogue it is referred to the year 1478, whereas the colophon decides both the date and the name of the printer, and it is also the first book to which Sensenschmid's name appears.

I am aware that foreign bibliographers are not always to be relied upon when they speak of the relative rarity of books, but I cannot forbear transcribing what is said of this edition of A. de Eyb's book from the Solgar catalogue.

" Libri per-rari editio originalis omnium rarissima, uti omnia hujus illustris Auctoris perraris adnumeranda, vid de eximia raritate Biblioth. Sarrazian. P. 170."

The book is inscribed to John Bishop of Munster and duke of Bavaria, and contains precepts and extracts from the ancient writers, on subjects of philosophy, history, eloquence and poetry. It may be consulted with much benefit, and not improbably some new readings in classic authors might repay the labour of collation.

The author has given at the end of his work an index of the writers from whose works he has collected his materials. The form of his reference is somewhat particular. After recapitulating various books which he has consulted, he concludes thus,

" Liber remediorum ejusdem Petrarchæ adversæ et prosperæ fortunæ Item ex Terentii afri Comædiis, quæ sunt, Andria, Eunuchus, Heautontimo

ontimorumenos, Adelphi, Ecyra et Phormio familiares elocutiones. Item ex Plauti Comœdiis usitatis quæ sunt Amphitruo, Asinaria duo Captivi, Curculio, Cassina, Cistellaria, Epidicus, et Aulularia, singulares dicendi commoditates. Et ex ejusdem Plauti Comœdiis inusitatis et noviter repertis, quæ sunt Mustellaria, Persa, &c. &c. Sermones lepidissimi. Item ex tribus Comœdiis extraordinariis quæ sunt Philodoxios, Falsus Hypocrita, Philogenia, Confabulationes risu dignissimæ. Et postremo Senecæ Tragici flores qui hanc auctoritatum partem optissime terminant atque claudunt."

The book was very popular in its time, and passed through a number of editions before the year 1500, of which, next to that which precedes, the most valuable, is that which was printed by Ulric Han at Rome in 1475.

Concerning the author I have been able to collect no further particulars than that he was an ecclesiastic and canon of the churches of Bamberg and Eystet. He was also chamberlain to Pope Pius II.

POLITIAN.

Opera Angeli Politiani, et alia quædam lectu digna quorum nomina in sequenti indici videre licet.

In fine—

Impressum Florentia, et accuratissime castigatum opera et impensa Leonardi de Arigis de Gesoriaco Die decimo Augusti. Fol. mag. M.I.D.

Clausius in his life of Politian, p. 24, thus speaks of this edition—"Opera Politiani vulgarit Manutius Aldus Venetiis 1498, secunda et rarissima omnium Editio est quæ Florentiæ 1499, lucem aspexit."

The edition of Venice was undoubtedly made the prototype of this of Florence, for the prefatory epistle of Aldus is here reprinted. It was not however copied in every particular, for the Latin version of Herodian, which appears in the Venice edition of 1498, is here omitted, as also are Miscellaneorum Liber et Prælectiones duæ, Lamia et Panepisternon.

The character of the Greek has also some particularity, and they who are curious as to the subject of the Greek types in use before the year

ear 1500, will hold this book in considerable estimation.

Bound up with the above curious volume, which is in the Bishop of Ely's collection, is the following book, which seems to deserve notice if on no other account, from the extreme whimsicality and superstitious preciseness of the Colophon.

EPISTOLE MARSILII FICINI FLORENTINI.
In fine.

Impensa providi Hieronymi Blondi Florentini Venetiis commorantis, opera vero ac diligentia Mathæi Capcasæ Parmensis impressæ Venetiis; æquinoctium vernale Phœbo introeunte AS, Die et hora Mercurii, vigilia divi Gregorii, Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXXXV. Fol.

I have before taken notice of the extreme care and anxiety exhibited by the earlier editors and printers that their books should first appear under every auspicious circumstance of time, particularly selecting the vigil of some favourite saint or festival. Thus at Mentz we shall generally find the printers exceedingly fond of choosing the Vigilia assumptionis for this purpose. On this head Capcasa appears to have been more than ordinarily careful.

This

This book is valued as being the first edition, but the letters themselves, which are chiefly on philosophical and astrological subjects, are of no great importance. Marsilius Ficinus was an ecclesiastic of Florence, and eminent as a Platonic philosopher. He was patronized by Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medicis, and was certainly a sound and accomplished scholar. His life has often been written, and his remains were honoured with the following epitaph:

En Hospes, hic est Marsilius Sophiæ Pater
Platonicum qui dogma culpa temporum
Situ obrutum, illustrans et atticum decus
Servans Latio dedi: fores primus sacras
Divino aperiens mentis actus numine
Vixit beatus ante, Cosmi munere
Laurique Medicis nunc revixit Publico
S. P. Q. F.
Anno M.D.XXI.

The times were once
That when the brains were out the man would die,
And there an end.

Ficinus, however, did not think proper to remain tranquil in his tomb, but must needs exhibit himself to a brother scholar in performance of a promise made between them in some philosophical disputation on the immortality of the soul.

As

As some of my readers may not be averse to a ghost story, I subjoin it for their amusement, as I find it related in Schelhorn's Amœnitates.

"Sed nondum rerum a Ficino gestarum finis est. Cui adhuc superstiti nullus per otium dies exiit, qui vivus, inexplebilis laborum beluo, in studio et opere suo nunquam cessavit, nec post mortem statim quiescere potuit, sed Michaeli Mercato visendum se præbuit, earum rerum de quibus vivens cum ipso disputaverat, fidem facturus, si Cæsari Baronio Cardinali credendum, cujus verbis rem, prout gesta esse fertur, exponemus. "Haud inexplorata, inquit, referam, sed quæ complurium eruditorum virorum scimus assertione firmata, imo et a religiosis viris ad populum pro concione sæpe narrata. Ego vero, a quo accepi, auctorem proferam, nempe integerrimæ fidei virum Michaelem Mercatum S. R. E. Protonotarium, probitate morum atque doctrina spectatum: ipse enim narravit de avo suo, eodem quo ipse nomine nuncupato, Michaele Mercato Seniore, cui cum Marsilio Ficino nobilissimi ingenii viro summa intercedebat amicitiæ consuetudo, parta et aucta philosophicis facultatibus, in quibus Platonem ambo assectabantur auctorem. Accidit autem aliquando, ut ex more, quidnam post obitum supersit homini, ex ejusdem Platonis sententia, sed non sine tamen trepidatione deducerent, quæ labantia Christianæ fidei

fidei Sacramentis suffulcienda essent: eo enim argumento extat ejusdem Marsilii ad ipsum Michaelem Mercatum erudita quidem epistola de animi et Dei immortalitate. Cum vero inter disserendum eorum progressa longius fuisset disputatio, eam ad calcem perductam illo clauserunt corollario, ut juncta simul dextera, pacti fuerint, uter eorum ex hac vita prior decederet (si liceret) alterum de alterius vitæ statu redderet certiorem. Quibus inter se conventis, ambo jurati ab invicem discessere. Interlapso autem haud brevi temporis spatio evenit, ut cum summo mane idem Michael Senior in philosophicis speculationibus vigilaret, ex inopinato strepitum velociter currentis equi, ejusdemque ad ostium domus cursum sistentis audiret, vocemque simul Marsilii clamantis: o Michael, o Michael, vera, vera sunt illa. Ad vocem amici Michael admiratus, assurgens, fenestramq. aperiens, quem audierat, vidit post terga, ad cursum iterum acto equo candido, candidatum: prosecutus est eum voce Marsilium, Marsilium invocans; prosecutus et oculis; sed ab eis evanuit. Sic ipse novi casus stupore affectus, quid de Marsilio Ficino esset, solicitius perquirendum curavit (degebat ille Florentiæ, ubi diem clausit extremum) invenitque eundem illa ipsa hora defunctum, qua eo modo auditus et visus est sibi." Hactenus Baronii verba. Ego rem narrasse contentus, quicquid ejus est, lectoris judicio permitto, hoc unicum

cum

LIBRI MISCELLANEI

then with much satisfaction enter upon my sixth and last volume, which, with the exception of a few articles of French literature, will be entirely confined to early English books and poetry. This I shall consider as a sort of repose after more fatiguing labours; for whatever impression these preceding volumes may make, whoever shall imagine that the compilation was formed without much and careful research, perplexity of discrimination and painful study, will be exceedingly mistaken. Let it be permitted me, however, to hope of the whole, if I shall live to compleat it,

Ut si non prosint singula, juncta juvent.

PRICES

PRICES OF BOOKS.

PRICES OF BOOKS.

THE variation at different periods in the prices of books seems to exhibit to literary men a fair and reasonable object of curiosity. Yet it was objected by some Collectors to my preceding volumes, that too circumstantial an investigation of this matter increased, or tended to increase, the difficulty of obtaining rare and curious books. However questionable I may think such an opinion, I shall satisfy myself on the present occasion with pointing out some changes in the prices of books, from a source which is not at all likely to have any influence on the sale of books at the present period, but which is nevertheless of considerable interest, from the high character of the individual to whom the collection belonged.

The library of MICHAEL MAITTAIRE was of incalculable value from its great variety, from the number of early printed books which it contained, from the extraordinary collection of Greek and Latin tracts, by the famous French printers of the sixteenth century, from the most uncommon books in criticism which it exhibited, and lastly, from the high reputation of its possessor.

The collection was so large that it was not sold in less than forty-five evenings, yet the whole produced little more than seven hundred pounds. It is possible as the number was so great, that some of the books were in bad condition. That they were not, however, generally so, may be presumed from many of them which were in Mead's, Askew's, Hoblyn's, and other libraries, and which were known to have been purchased at this sale.

Some of the rarest articles, and the prices for which they were sold, are here subjoined, with reference to the pages of the catalogue in which they appear. The catalogue itself is far from common, but a priced one is in itself of great curiosity and value. I know but of very few copies. Many books will here be found, and particularly of those printed at Paris, which will in vain be looked for in the Annales Typographicæ of Maittaire, the Historia Stephanorum, and the Historia Typographorum Parisiensium.

The following selection is given from the first part of the catalogue, and contains only a very small proportion of those books which justify the collector's notice and attention.

P. 1.

CEBETIS Tabula—BASILII Magni Oratio—PLUTARCHUS de liberorum educatione—XENOPHONTIS Hiero. 12mo. sine Typographi Loci aut anni indicio. 12mo.

The

The former book was printed by Zach. Calliergus at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is of well known rarity, and I have before described it at p. p. 66, 67 of this volume.

This book sold for one shilling and sixpence; a good copy would now produce at least two guineas.

EUCLIDIS Elementorum Libri xv. Græce. cum Epistola Angeli Caiani prefatoria—apud Antonium Bladium Romæ. 1545. 12mo.

This is also a very uncommon book, and sold for the same sum as the preceding. Fabricius speaks of an edition of Euclid published in the same year at Florence, but I have never seen it.

ARRIANI de Alexandri ascensu L. cum Epistola J. Bap. Egnatii prefatoria: apud Barthol. Zanettum ære et diligentia Joan. Fran. Trincaveli. 12mo. Venet. 1535.

IDEM OPUS cum Nicholai Gerbelii prefatoria Epistola. In titulo promittitur Latina Facii Versio. Græce. Basil per. Rob. Winter. 12mo. 1539.

The prefatory epistle from Egnatius to Franciscus, Chancellor of Venice, declares the first book to have been published under the direction of Trincaveli. It is scarce and curious. But the second book is still more so. It contains the

Bombasii, Pontici Virunii et Dionysii Bertochi. Rhegii Longobardiæ. 1501. 12mo.

Together with—

THOMAS MAGISTER, Græce. Romæ per Zach. Caliergum. 1517. 12mo.

I have transcribed at length the title of the former of these books, on account of its extraordinary scarceness. I know of no copy but in the Bishop of Ely's collection. The prefatory epistle of Ponticus Virunius is addressed to the student in Greek literature. There is also an apostrophe to the reader on the subject of the printing, and part of this is worth transcribing.

"Talis est impressoriæ artis natura et nescio, quod occulti, ut si ARGUS terræ filius esset corrector iterumque iterumque rediterans, cæcus nonnunquam videretur, et quandoque erraret MERCURIUS forsan vel APOLLO. Liber enim non est qui non habeat aliquod Erratum. Taceant isti detrahentes qui Correctores mordent et lacerant; qui vires, diligentiam humanam non metiuntur, litterarum difficultatem præsertim Græcarum."

The second book, THOMAS MAGISTER, has before been described. The two books sold for eighteen-pence, though there are few literary articles

ticles which at the present day would excite more earnest competition among the Bibliomaniacs.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM Græce apud Simonem Colinæum. Paris. 1534. 12mo.

A particular description of this rare and curious edition of the Greek Testament, by Colinæus, will be found at p. p. 186—7 of this volume. A fine copy would at this day produce at an auction at least two guineas. Maittaire's copy sold for eighteen-pence.

P. 7.

PSALTERIUM Græce apud Aldum Venet. sine anno.

This book has been enumerated and described among the Greek books printed by Aldus before the year 1500, in my third volume p. 217. It would now sell for three, or according to its condition, perhaps for four guineas. At Maittaire's sale, although united with other uncommon books, namely, the Latin psalter, printed at Paris, by Ulric Gering, 1483, and with the edition JOANNIS DAMASCENI by the Sabii, it produced no more than *one shilling*.

ARRIANI

P. 9.

ARRIANI Periplus. HANNONIS Periplus. Plutarchus de Fluminibus. Strabonis Epitome. Græce Basil. Apud Hier. Frobenium et Nic. Episcopium 1533. quarto.

ÆLIANI Varia Historia. PHYSIOGNOMICA POLEMONIS et ADAMANTII; MELAMPODIS divinatio ex palpitationibus. Græce cum Græca, Camilli Perusci Epistola, Romæ. 1545.

DIODORUS SICULUS Græce. Basil per Oporinum.

These three books composed one lot. The first is rare, curious, and valuable, and the Editio Princeps of the Periplus of Arrian, joined with that of Hanno. The editor was Sigismundus Gelenius. It was afterwards translated into Latin by J. G. Stuckius, and republished with the other works of Arrian.

S. Gelenius was a very learned man, and the particular friend of Frobenius the printer. He edited many works of great reputation, wrote annotations upon Livy and on Pliny, translated many Greek authors, and in particular Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Josephus, Philo, and others. He moreover published editions of Arnobius, Ammicanus Marcellinus, and a volume of Greek epigrams, but like other great and eminent scholars, his life was spent in deplorable poverty.

poverty. "Cum egestate tota vita conflictatus et lautiore fortuna dignus ab Erasmo judicatus, cujus industria præcipue in vertendis plerisque Scriptoribus Græcis et Plinio ad vetustorum Codicum fidem emendando desudavit."

Thuanus ad an. 1554.

He is also mentioned in the most exalted terms of panegyric by our countryman Sir Thomas Pope Blount, by Morhofius, Fabricius, Bayle, Majer, &c. &c.

The second book in this lot is also very uncommon, and involves some curious circumstances.

The Greek epistle prefixed is addressed to Pope Paul III. in which it is observed that an edition of Adamantius had been before published in the year 1540, but very negligently and erroneously. No printer's name is subjoined, but beneath a figure intended to represent GOOD FORTUNE, the words αγαθος Δαιμων are printed. This figure is that of a youth holding in his right hand a goblet, and in his left an ear of corn and a poppy. See Pliny, L. 34. C. 8.

The DIODORUS SICULUS, the third book in this lot, is of known and acknowledged rarity; it is the Princeps Editio of this work in Greek. The editor was the famous Obsopæus, and the printer was Robert Winter, in conjunction with Oporinus. The prefatory epistle of Obsopæus is very well worth the reader's attention.

How

How will the intelligent collector be astonished to hear that these three really curious and intrinsically valuable books produced the heirs of Mr. Maittaire no more than one solitary *shilling*.

MODESTUS de Re Militari.
Venetiis, Barthol. Cremonensis 1474. 4to.

This, which is the Editio Princeps of the work, has been fully described by me in vol. iv. p. 357 of these Anecdotes.

The book would at this period probably produce three or four guineas. At Maittaire's sale it produced one *shilling*.

P. 10.

GNOMOLOGIA, PHOCYLIDES, PYTHAGORAS, &c. opera J. Musuri. Græce apud Ægidium Gourmontium. 4to.

ZENOBII Proverbia. Græce. Florent. per Phi. de Zunta. 4to. 1497.

The first of these books, which is very curious and uncommon, is minutely described at p. p. 158—9 of this volume. It produced in conjunction with the Zenobius, only eighteenpence to Maittaire's executors. The Zenobius

also will be found in my catalogue of the Greek books printed before the year 1500, vol. iii. p. 165, where, however, I have not said so much of its rarity as I reasonably might. Dr. Askew's, which was probably this very copy, sold for six guineas.

The editor was Ricardinus, who in his preface promises to employ his time and talents in editing other works also, and he particularly specifies Aristophanes. This, however, never appeared. An edition of Aristophanes was printed at the Junta press in 1515, but it was edited by some other person.

On a closer inspection of this catalogue, I find that as if the purchaser had not a sufficiently good bargain for his eighteen-pence in the two books above described, a third volume was included, containing some very curious and uncommon tracts, among which was

APTHONII Progymnasmeta Joan. Maria Catanæo interpreti. Printed by Frobenius at Basil. 1521.

The reader's surprise, however, will be considerably more excited when he learns that the three following books were also sold in one lot for one *shilling*. At the present period they would produce at least ten guineas.

1. PANE-

1. PANEGYRICI Veteres Latini cum aliis recentioribus per. Jo. Frobenium. Basil. 4to. 1520.

This book is by no means common. It is not noticed in Maittaire's Annals, but the editor was Beatus Rhenanus, a very considerable person. He published various works of reputation, annotated upon Livy and Tacitus, and restored a book of Velleius Paterculus. He is mentioned in terms of high respect and esteem by Beza, Erasmus, Thuanus, Paul Jovius Scaliger, and other distinguished writers. The following distich was written on him by Stephanus Pascasius.

Qui docuit quicquid RHENI concluditur orbe
Annon RHENANUM dicere jure potes?

The second book in this famous lot, is however of still greater importance, viz.

LIBANII Declamationes. Græce.
Joannes Macchiocus Bondenus imprimebat. Ferrariæ 4to. 1517.

This Macchiocus Bondenus was a very celebrated printer, and this edition of Libanius is of remarkable rarity, as indeed are all the Greek books which came from this press at Ferrara.

Fed.

Fed. Morell. published an edition of Libanius, n which he introduces these remarks in the above dition of Ferrara.

" Eccum LIBANIUM sophistam agnoscis ? non unc inquis tantæ molis, tam crassum, ac numeosum, sed FERRARIENSEM macrum, μονογλωττον, yporum maculis πιναρον, operarum mendis scaentem. Vah ! dolent adhuc oculi ex tristi illius namænæ, caræ tamen Editionis lectione."

The third book was

EPISTOLÆ DIVERSORUM Græce. Venet. per Aldum. 4to. 1499.

This beautiful book is described in my third volume, p. 209. It is now worth five guineas.

Stocks now appear to be rising; for, strange to relate, in this very same page, the two following books are recorded to have produced the enormous sum of two shillings.

1. PHALARIDIS Tyranni, APOLLONII Philosophi Pythagorici, BRUTI Epistolæ.

Venet. 4to. Editio Princeps. MIID.

This book is described in my 3d vol. p. 166.

IDEM OPUS Latine. Vicentiæ 1475. 4to.

In the very next lot, however, stocks again decline, and we find the three following books sold for four-pence each.

1. PHALARIDIS Epistolæ Latine. Tarvis. 1471.

2. L. Annæi Senecæ Epistolæ ad Lucilium. Paris. 1475.

3. Magni Turci Epistolæ per Laudinium Equitem Hierosol. editæ. Sine anno.

The first of these is the Editio Princeps, with a date, and of very great rarity. It is described in my fourth volume, p. 229.

The epistles of Seneca is far from a common book, it contains the life of Seneca, the supposed epistles of St. Paul to Seneca, and the following

EPITAPHIUM SENECÆ.

Cura labor meritum sumpti pro munere honores
Ite alias post hac solicitate animas,
Me procul a vobis deus evocat et licet actis
Rebus terrenis hospita terra vale,
Corpus avare tamen solemnibus accipe saxis
Namque animam celo reddimus ossa tibi.

This

This is an inauspicious page for the inheritors of Maittaire's property, as the very next lot exhibits no less than five books, three of which are of much curiosity and value, but one *shilling* only was given for the whole.

1. ÆNEÆ SYLVII Epistola.

2. EPISTOLARES FORMULÆ Lovanii in Pædagogio Litii, &c. &c.

3. HELIODORI Æthiopicæ Hist. Græce per J. Hervagium. Basil. 4to. 1534.

4. LONGI Pastoralia. Græce. Florent P. Junta. 1598. 4to.

5. ÆSOPII vita et Fabulæ. Græce per Bonum Accursium Pisanium editæ.

The third book is very rare indeed, and is the Editio Princeps of the Æthiopics of Heliodorus.

The LONGUS also would now produce a considerable price, and is of great rarity.

The Æsop is well known to bibliographers as a curious and uncommon book, and was probably printed at Milan about the year 1480.

P. 11.

The succeeding page exhibits a scene of much the same character. The four curious and rare books which follow, produced no more than three-pence each.

1. Æsopi vita et Fabulæ per Barth. Justinopolitanum Græce Venet.

2. ——— Fabulæ quædam selectiores Gr. et Lat. Regii per Dionysium Bertochum. 1497. 4to.

3. Eædem Græce et Latine.

4. Poggii Florentini Facetiarum Liber 1488.

The third article was probably a part of the Milan edition by Bonus Accursius, of which another portion occurred in the lot which preceded.

About the fourth article there exists a doubt. No edition of the Facetiæ of Poggius was printed at Rome in 1488, but Audiffredi mentions an edition without a date, which is of very great rarity indeed, perhaps it may be this.

I give the titles of the two books which constituted the succeeding lot at length. Both are of great rarity and value, and would now produce a very considerable sum. The first is more particularly deserving the attention of collectors. There was a copy of it in Dr. Askew's collection, and there is another in that of the Bishop of Ely. I know of no other. Dr. Askew's copy sold for one pound, twelve shillings and six-pence; Maittaire's for six-pence.

1. Gnomologia sive Moralium Sententiarum Collectanea ab Hieronymo Aleandro recognita, scil. Carmina Theognidis Pythagoræ, Phocylidis,

lydis, Sibyllæ Erythrææ, Catonis Romani per Maximum Planudem Græce redditi, Gnomæ diversorum Poetarum. Apopthegmata Sapientum, et illustrium quorundam Virorum. Rudimenta quædam Græca. Oratio Dominica et preces aliæ. Symbolum Apostolorum et Nicænum Initium Evangel. Johan. cum multis Epigrammatibus, &c. Græce.

Apud Matthæum Bolsecum—Paris. 1512.

PINDARUS Græce. cum Scholiis Græcis. Romæ 1515. 4to. Per Zachariam Caliergum.

This was the first book printed at Rome by Caliergus, and the first time that Pindar was printed with the Scholia. See this book more particularly described at p. 69 of this volume.

This book produced in Maittaire's sale three shillings; a good copy is worth about two guineas at present.

ORPHÆI Argonautica.

EJUSDEM Hymni.

PROCLI LYCII Philosophi Hymni.

Anno ab incarnatione MCCCCC die XIX Septembris, impressum Florentiæ impensa Philippi Juntæ Bibliopolæ.

In the original the word *Bibliopolæ* is printed *Bibriopolæ*, and it is very singular that this

should not have been seen by the printer and the leaf cancelled.

This is not only a very beautiful book, but of extraordinary rarity. I know but of two copies, one in Lord Spencer's collection, and one at the British Museum, in the Cracherode library. It is also the Editio Princeps of the work, and has been made the prototype of all succeeding editions.

Maittaire's copy sold for five shillings; a good copy would now, I should think, sell for five guineas.

I am glad to copy from this book part of the caution to the reader, being very sensible that notwithstanding all my care and diligence, many typographical errors must be discovered in the progress of these volumes.

"Si quos errores in hoc opere lector invenies qui properantes oculos nostros subterfugerint, eos pro judicio tuo emendabis. Vix fieri potest ut non tales interveniant."

But what will the curious collector say to the five books which next follow in succession? The five Greek books printed at Florence in capital letters, and which if in good condition would at this day produce not much less than one hundred and fifty pounds.

As I have described them at length in a former volume, I shall at present merely specify the sum

sum which each produced at this sale of Maittaire's library.

The four plays of Euripides, viz. the MEDEA, HIPPOLITUS, ALCESTIS, and ANDROMACHE, sold for half a guinea.

The CALLIMACHUS, the rarest of all, one pound sixteen shillings.

The APOLLONIUS, for six shillings.

The ANTHOLOGIA, for seven shillings and sixpence.

The GNOMÆ, which is also very scarce, for *half a crown.*

The aggregate sum of the whole was 3l. 2s. 6d.

The reader will find a minute and circumstantial description of them at vol. iii. p. 309, et seq.

BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA COMPLUTENSIA. 5 vols. folio. 1515, &c.

This copy of the Complutensian Polyglott is stated to have been imperfect, and to have wanted the four first chapters of Isaiah, and ten verses of the fifth. The original price of the work was fixed by the Pope at six dollars and a half. The Harleian copy was sold by Osborne for 42l. A good and perfect copy would now, perhaps, produce sixty guineas; Maittaire's sold for fifty shillings.

P. 12.

VETUS TESTAMENTUM Juxta Septuaginta Romæ per Franciscum Zanettum. 1587.

This is the Bible by itself without the Testament, of which the celebrated CODEX VATICANUS was the prototype. Mr. Dibdin has described it well and at considerable length. Maittaire's copy sold for two guineas and a half; I do not pretend to know its value at the present period, perhaps four or five guineas. Lord Spencer has a copy on large paper, and there is one also in the Bishop of Ely's collection. It is in great estimation, and would probably sell for a large sum.

SACRÆ SCRIPTURÆ Veteris Novæque Omnia, Græce apud Aldum et Andream Socerum.—1518.

Mr. Dibdin has also so well described this book as to render any observations of mine superfluous.

Maittaire's copy sold for two pounds nineteen shillings.

PSALTERIUM Gr. et Lat. J. Placentino Interpreti. Mediol. 1481. Fol.

My friend Mr. Dibdin has not noticed this rare and curious book, which, as it involves a great

great many interesting particulars, I shall expatiate upon at some length.

It is printed in columns, the Greek on one side, the Latin version on the other. Panzer represents the Greek type as rude and inelegant, but it seems the same, or nearly so, with the Lascaris; the Latin is very neat. At the end is

Impressum Mediolani Anno M.CCCC.LXXXI die XX Septembris, but no printer's name.

It is the Editio Princeps of the Greek Psalter, and has prefixed a dedicatory epistle from Joannes Monachus the editor,

"Reverendo Patri et Domino. D. Lodovico Donato Episcopo Bergomensi."

JOANNES MONACHUS was a name common in the revival of literature, but the proper name of this "John the Monk" was Joannes Crestonus, or Crastonus, who was a Carmelite monk of Placentia; he was a very distinguished scholar, and author of different learned works, and among others, of the first Greek Lexicon noticed in vol. iii. p. 155 of this work. He was the friend of Masellus, whom he assisted in his publication of the works of St. Ambrose, he was highly esteemed for his knowledge of Greek by Philelphus, who thought himself the best Greek scholar of his time, and he assisted Jacobus Cruceus in his translation of the hymns of Callimachus into Latin hexameters, to which he prefixed a neat Latin

Epi-

Epigram. His epistles also are highly commended by many authors, but his great works were this edition of the Psalter and his Lexicon. His prefatory epistle to this work, addressed to Donatus Bishop of Bergamo, in the territories of Venice, peculiarly justifies what I have frequently observed in the progress of this work, that it contains many curious anecdotes connected with the revival of literature, and will well repay the learned reader's attention. He begins with pointing out to the bishop some extraordinary errors which had crept into various portions of the sacred writings, from the stupidity or negligence of the copiers of manuscripts; and he exhibits some extraordinary examples, one of which is worth mentioning: in the 10th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews some Latin versions read, *Corpus* autem aptasti mihi; others have it, *aures* autem aptasti mihi; in another place in the 100th psalm, the Latin versions of Jerom have *viduam*, where in the Greek the reading is θηραν prædam, &c. &c. He also explains some curious mistakes arising from the same cause in Strabo and Dionysius the geographer.

He proceeds to say that in this edition of the psalter, he has corrected no less than seventy corrupt passages, from a careful collation with the Greek, adding also various words which had been omitted. He explains also and refutes errors in the copies in common use, giving a decided preference to what he calls Psalterium Ambrosianum,

brosianum, as the most faithful. The whole of this prefatory epistle indicates a correct judgment and great erudition.

To the psalter are subjoined what are called the Canticles, both of the Old and New Testament, the songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy, the prayer of Anna in the first book of Kings, of Isaiah, Jonah, &c. &c.

I hope the reader will not think that I have lost sight of the original object of this article, the price of the books in Maittaire's collection, but I trust that the subject will justify the digression.

This curious and extraordinary book sold for *two shillings!!* Dr. Askew's copy, perhaps the same, sold for sixteen guineas; the La Valliere copy for 216 livres.

P. 20.

In this page, united with three other articles, not altogether unworthy of notice, we find the rare and beautiful book, hereafter described, selling for seven shillings.

There are two editions of this book by Aldus, one without a date, which is this of Maittaire's, the other of the year 1517. Both are of great rarity and value, but this without a date is the scarcest of all the books which issued from the press of Aldus, and is probably at this time worth many guineas.

Maittaire's

Maittaire's copy sold for six shillings; Dr. Askew's copy, perhaps the same, sold for three pounds five shillings. See both editions described in my third volume. The book is,

HOMERI BATRACHOMYOMACHIA. Gr. cum Græca glossa interlineari colore rubro. Venet. Per Leonicum Cretensem. 1486. 4to.

In a copy of this book, and perhaps as there said the very same in the Askew collection, is the following note.

"This book is so extremely rare, that I never saw any other copy of it except that of Mons. de Boze, who told me he gave 650 livres for it. Mr. Smith, our consul at Venice, wrote me word that he had purchased a copy, but that it was imperfect. Lord Oxford offered Mr. Maittaire fifty guineas for this identical copy."

Maittaire's copy sold for sixteen shillings; Askew's for fourteen guineas. I have seen a copy sell for twenty guineas. I have before described the book.

GALEOMYOMACHIA Gr. cum Apostolii præfatione apud Aldum. 4to.

Renouard, in his history of the Aldine press, considers this book as apocryphal. There are, however,

however, four copies in this country. I have particularly described it in my third volume, p. 216.

Maittaire's copy sold for five shillings; one of these copies which I have seen was bought for twenty guineas, and the vender thought he had made a bad bargain.

DIONYSIUS de Situ Orbis. Gr. et Lat. Ferrar. per J. Maciochum. 1512. 4to.

This is the first edition, very rare, and very little known. I shall therefore transcribe the title at length.

DIONYSII AFRI de situ orbis opus studiosis necessarium, quo gentes, populi, urbes, maria, flumina explicantur Græce scriptum.

Idem a Rhemnio Grammatico translatum, falso hactenus Prisciano adscriptum, in quo prope ducenta loca castigavimus, quæ et Plynio et reliquis Geographis plurimum accommodabunt. In idem annotamenta Græcorum more latine scripta, in quibus aliquot autorum castigationes continentur.

CŒLII CALCAGNINI Annotatio super Archiale, et Rhemniani carminis pensitatio.

In fine.

Joannes

Joannes Maciochus Bondenus imprimebat Ferrariæ die XVIII. Decembris. Anno M. DXII. summa cum diligentia ut cætera. 4to.

A Latin version of Dionysius was first printed at Venice, in 1478, but this is the first edition of the Greek with a Latin version, and some notice ought to be taken of the translator, Rhemnius Fannius Palæmon. The place of his birth is not ascertained, but he was of Vicenza, and a very distinguished scholar. The concise, and I fear unsatisfactory account which I can give of him, is drawn from Fabricius. He was an excellent grammarian, and no mean poet. His treatise on grammar has often been published; and I may be excused inserting the following elegant verses, in which Rhemnius is introduced as thanking Pontanus for rescuing him from the dust of oblivion.

Grammaticæ partes, casus, et nomina monstrat
Ars mea, quoque modo dictio tota fluat,
Quidve sequens, possis verborum noscere formas,
Aut quonam fuerint verba premenda jugo.
Cætera sunt parvo carptim memorata libello,
Plenius ante artes quæ docuere meæ.
At me confectum carie turpique senecta,
Rodebat murum dente timenda cohors.
Sensissetq. iterum crudelia fata Palæmon,
Juvisset pietas ni Joviane tua.
Cujus nunc meritis optata perfruor aura,
Antoni doctos jussus adire leges.

Rhemnius also wrote a poem De Ponderibus et Mensuris, which Burman has inserted among his

his Poetæ Latini Minores. The grammatical treatise may be seen in the valuable collection by Putschius, of the Latin grammarians, a most rare and curious book. Wernsdoff in his elaborate and elegant edition of the Poetæ Latini Minores, in ten volumes octavo, has a very learned dissertation to prove that this poem de Ponderibus et Mensuris was not written by this Rhemnius, but by Priscian the grammarian. See his 6th vol. p. 220 et seq. I do not think that it has the air of ancient Latinity. It opens thus:

Pondera Pæoniis veterum memorata libellis
Nosse juvat. Pondus rebus natura locavit
Corporeis; elementa suum regit omnia pondus.
Pondere terra manet, vacuus quoque ponderis æther
Indefessa rapit volventis sidera mundi.
Ordiar a minimis, post hæc majora sequentur,
Nam majus nihil est aliud, quam multa minuta.

The grammatical tract is inserted by Putschius in his collection under the name of Prisciani Grammatici Cæsariensis quæ extant omnia. It appears to me to be a very doubtful question who the real author is. I must not omit to add that Maittaire's copy of this very rare and curious book produced no more than seven shillings.

Scholia Græca in Septem Sophoclis Tragœdias Romæ. 1518. 4to.

This

This is a very beautiful and by no means a common book. It is one of the four printed at Rome, and probably by Zacharias Caliergus, under the protection of Leo X. It is described by me at p. 94 of this volume at some length.

Maittaire's copy sold for three shillings. It is probably worth three guineas.

PORPHYRII Questiones Homericæ et de Nympharum antro. Gr. Romæ. 1517. 4to.

This is another of the four curious and beautiful books alluded to in the preceding paragraph. Maittaire's copy sold for five shillings.

It is described by me at p. 90 of this volume.

The next book I have to mention is to be reckoned among the greatest of literary curiosities, viz.

OPPIANI Halieutica. Lat. Carm. Laurentio Lippio Collensi viro utrâque linguâ apprime docto Interprete.

Gallus cognomine Bonus impressit anno ab humanitate Christi M.CCCC.LXXVIII. die XII. Septemo. 4to. in Collæ oppido municipio Florentino.

This book is circumstantially described by me at the conclusion of my third volume.

The

The copy in the La Valliere collection sold for a thousand livres. An imperfect one in the library of the Cardinal de Brienne for about a hundred. Maittaire's copy produced no more than Half-a-crown.

HORATII EPISTOLARUM Libri Duo.
Impressum Cadomum (sic pro Cadomi) per magistrum Durandas et Egedium Quijove 1480.

This book is described in my third volume, p. 333. It would at this day probably sell for several guineas. Maittaire's copy produced *one shilling*.

P. 21.

The two following books, both of which are objects of much curiosity, and would at this period separately produce a very considerable sum, were sold in one lot for Half-a-crown.

SYLVÆ MORALES cum interpretatione Ascensii, ex operibus Virgilii, Horatii, Iuvenalis, &c.
Impressum, &c. cura et industria Joannis Trechsel in Civitate Lugdunensi. 1498. Small folio.

This is a curious book, and the examination of it from its being printed at so early a period,

might produce some various readings of importance.*

Badius Ascensius, the editor, was a considerable person; he was born near Brussels in 1462, studied at Ferrara and elsewhere, and finally taught the Greek and Latin languages at Lyons. He may be considered as having by his works, and his attention to the typographical art, materially assisted in the revival of learning.

John Trechsel was a German, and as I do not think his name has before occurred in the progress of this work, it may be observed that he exercised the profession of a printer at Lyons from 1488 to 1498. He afterwards removed to Thoulouse, where he was known by the name of Johannes Teutonicus.

L'ENEIDE DE VIRGILIO traditta in Prosa Italiana da ATANAGIO GRECO. Per Herman. Levilapide. Vicenz. 1476. 4to.

Maittaire professes not to know who this Atanagius Grecus was. In the Incunabula Typographica by Cornelius a Beughem, mention is made of Atanagoras Græcus, who published a translation of Virgil into Italian prose at Genoa in 1471, but this must be a mistake, for the first book printed at Genoa was in 1474. The true name was, I believe, Athanagius, as Maittaire learned by a communication from Joseph Sparkes.

The

The book is mentioned by Debure, vol. 1. p. 308, where it is called EXPOSITIONE dell Eneide di Virgilio. He adds that there was a copy in the Royal Library at Paris.

The article which follows I have described among the books printed by Ægidius Gourmontius at Paris, at p. 154. of this volume.

GRAMMATICA HEBRÆA, Alphabetum Gr. cum aliis Hebraicis, Græcis, Latinis opera Francisci Tissardi apud Ægidium Gourmontium. Paris 1508.

This lot sold for six shillings.

P. 22.

THEODORI GAZÆ Gram. Lib. 4. Gr. apud Ægid. Gourmontium (habeo tantum primum) 4to.

DEMETRII CHALCONDYLÆ Gram. Gr. cum Melchioris Volmarii Epistola. Lutetiæ per eundem. 1525.

The rarity of this last tract is well known to bibliographers. See it described by me at p. 161 of this volume. The edition of Gaza's Greek grammar, which is the first article, was printed in 1516. The four books of which the grammar is composed have separate titles.

The two sold for ONE SHILLING. They would now produce several guineas.

The following lot cannot fail to excite the astonishment and envy of collectors. It was composed of five articles, each of which may be considered as of curiosity and value, and perhaps would at this day produce at least ten guineas. The whole sold for three shillings.

The fourth article I have described vol. 3, p. 195 and 6, and the fifth at p. 199 of the same volume.

CHRYSOLORÆ EROTEMATA sive Grammatica opera Francisci Tissardi Græce. Apud Ægid. Gourmontium. Paris. 1507.

EROTEMATA ex Chrysolora. Flexiones Articulorum, nominum, &c. Venet. per Peregrinum Bononiensem. 1484. 4to.

CONSTANTINI LASCARIS Proemium Libri Tertii de Verbo. Græce.

EJUSDEM COMPENDIUM octo Orationes partium. Gr. Lat. Venet. per Aldum. 1494. 4to.

ALPHABETUM Græcum. Phocylides, Pythagoras, &c. Gr. et Lat. Venet. per Aldum. 1495.

Concerning the first tract see pp. 152, 153, of this volume.

The second is described in vol. iii. of these Anecdotes, p. 156. It is a very rare and curious book.

The tract of Lascaris, which forms the third article, I take to be that which is found usually

at

at the end of the edition in Greek and Latin published at Vicenza in 4to. in 1489. See my account of this in my third volume, p. 158.

CONSTANTINI LASCARIS Grammatica Græca per Dionysium Paravisinum. Mediolani. 1476.

Of this moſt exceedingly rare article I have before made mention in my third volume, p. 149. I shall only repeat that it was the first Greek book that was printed. I have known ten guineas given for an imperfect copy; that which belonged to Maittaire produced the enormous sum of three shillings and six-pence.

It appears that Marsh the bookseller was the purchaser of this literary treasure. I suspect and more than suspect, that this identical copy is now in the noble collection of Lord Spencer. It is well known to have been in the library of the very learned Dr. George, Dean of Lincoln, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge. This library was purchased by Lord Spencer's father, and it is certainly known that a great many of the most curious articles in this extraordinary sale were purchased by Dr. George, and by some of his intimate friends, both of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton.

URBANI Bellovacensis Inſtitutiones Grammaticæ Gr. et Lat. Venet. per Aldum. 1497. 4to.

I have described this book in vol. iii. p. 205 of these Anecdotes. I do not think it is at all less rare than the Lascaris. I have seen ten guineas given for a very indifferent copy. *Two shillings* was the sum given for it at this sale.

I do not remember to have mentioned the fact before, that Erasmus in one of his epistles remarks, that all his endeavours had not succeeded in procuring a copy. Aldus periodically published, as the booksellers do at the present day, catalogues of the books they had for sale. It is evident that in the year 1503 some copies remained on hand, as the grammar of Urbanus is there specified. But it was evidently out of print in 1515, as it does not appear in Aldus's catalogue for that year.

PRISCIANUS. Venet. per Marcum de Cometibus et Girardum Alexandrinum. Fol. 1476.

This is a book of very uncommon occurrence. I know of no copy in this country. There was one in the Askew collection, and not improbably this very copy, which there sold for six pounds. This of Maittaire's produced three shillings and six-pence.

Another edition of this book was printed in this same year at Venice, by Johan. de Colonia et Joh. Manth. de Gherretzen, of which there are copies at

at Blenheim and in the King's library. It is not impossible but that the two editions may have been confounded.

P. 25.

PLATONIS OPERA Græce. Venet. per Aldum. Fol. 1513.

This is a most valuable edition, and at this time of great rarity. It is dedicated to Leo X. and was published under the united direction and assistance of Musurus and Aldus. This book contains the elegant panegyric on Plato and Leo X. by Musurus, in Greek verse, which I have elsewhere mentioned, but which has been omitted, though I know not for what reasons, in the subsequent editions of Ficinus and Serranus. We have in this beautiful specimen of typography the following apology from Aldus for the errors of the press.

Etsi opere in magno fas est obrepere somnum, (non enim unius diei hic labor est noster, sed multorum annorum, atque interim nec mora nec requies) sic tamen doleo ut si possem, mutarem singula errata nummo aureo.

A large paper copy of this edition is to be reckoned among the most superb specimens of the

the art of printing. I know that thirty guineas have been given for one. It is worth six guineas in fair condition, on small paper, but sold at Maittaire's auction for one pound two shillings, which was thought a very large sum.

P. 26.

ARISTOTELIS OPERA Græce Venet. per Aldum 1495, &c. 5 vols. Fol.

This magnificent book has been very circumstantially described by me in my third volume.

This copy was bought by Osborne the bookseller, who gave two guineas and a half for it. A good copy would, I believe, produce not much less than fifty pounds.

SIMPLICIUS IN CATEGORIAS. Græce Venet. per Zach. Caliergum. 1499.

A prodigiously scarce book, which may be, and I believe is considered, as a supplement to the works of Aristotle, by Aldus. It is described at p. 64 of this volume.

AMMONIUS ERMAS in quinque Voces. Græce. Venet. per eundem. 1500.

It

It is not easy or safe to pronounce the present value of these books, of which the last may be eſtimated among the most rare of literary curiosities. They produced at Maittaire's sale two pounds six shillings, but there were added to the lot the two following books, both of which every curious collector would wish to possess.

ARISTOTELES DE ANIMALIBUS. Venet. 1492.

This is in Latin, and Theodore Gaza was the translator. The editor was Sebastianus Manilius.

The other book was the second edition of that which precedes, printed at Venice in 1498. Of this there is a copy in the Bodleian library.

P. 28.

GALENUS ad Petrophilum de constitutione medicinæ. Græce.
Paris. per Sim Colinæum sine anno.

GALENUS de Urinis Græce.
Paris. per eundem sine anno.

I have before spoken of the extraordinary rarity of these two pieces. They were in Dr. Askew's catalogue, where they sold for no great sum;

sum; but they are very valuable, and would to any judicious collector be a great gratification to possess. They sold for half-a-crown at Maittaire's auction.

P. 36.

Porphyrii Philosophi de non nccandis ad epulandum animantibus. Libri iiii.

Ejusdem selectæ, brevesque sententiæ, ducentes ad intelligentiam rerum, quæ mente noscuntur.

Michaelis Pselli Scholia in iiii. Libros Aristotelis de partibus animantium.

Florentiæ. Opera. Pet. Victorii per Bern. Junta. 1548. Fol.

This beautiful and curious book sold for thirteen shillings and sixpence. The editor was the celebrated Petrus Victorius, who, in a prefatory letter addressed to Greek students, observes, that this tract of Porphyry was now first published. A copy sold at Askew's auction for 1l. 2s.

Dioscorides et Nicandri Alexipharmica Cum Schol. Græce. Venet. apud Aldum. 1499.

See this book described vol. iii. p. 211 of this work.

It

It is a very rare thing to find this book perfect. There should be a Greek epigram of four lines upon Nicander, and the Scholia on the Alexipharnica of this author. Renouard says he never met with a copy which had these Scholia.

The book sold at Maittaire's auction for six shillings.

C. PLINII SECUNDI Historia Naturalis. Venet. per Nic. Jenson. 1472. Fol.

This book is described by me, vol. iv. p. 334. It is well known to collectors. A fine copy sold at Askew's sale for twenty-three pounds.

Maittaire's copy produced one pound.

P. 38.

ADAMANTII PHYSIOGNOMICA. Græce Paris. Per Regium in Græcis Typographum (puto Neobarium) 1540. 12mo.

Aristotelis et Philonis Libri de Mundo Græce, cum Græca J. Tusani Epistola, per Conr. Neobarium Regium Typographum. 1540. 12mo.

—— Poetica ἐν τῇ τῶν Παρισίων, δαπανήμασιν Ἐμωνδης τεσανῆς της χήρας γυναικός Κορράδε Νεοβαριε, τε Βασιλειε τυπογράφε ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Θεογονίας ἀφμα, σκιρροφοριῶνος μηνος. 12mo. Paris. 1541.

Every

Every article of which this lot is composed is of great curiosity and value, but the last is more particularly so, for I do not believe that this edition of the Poetics of Aristotle has been noticed by any editor of that work. In the second article there is a singular error of the press in the title-page: the date is printed MDLX instead of MDXL. Prefixed to the work is a Greek epistle of Tusanus, which has the date of 1525. The real name of Tusanus was Toussain; he was a very eminent Greek scholar, and a pupil of Budæus, and ranked next to his master for his knowledge of that language. He was Regius Professor of Greek at Paris, and was author of various works.

I believe that no book which has been mentioned in these volumes is of greater rarity than this edition of the Poetics by Tusanus.

The whole lot sold at Maittaire's for eighteen-pence.

P. 40.

CUTHEBERTI TONSTALLI Compendium et Synopsis in decem Libros Ethicorum Aristotelis. Lutet. Ex officina Michaelis Vascosanis. 12mo.

This book also, which is of very uncommon occurrence, fold for eighteen-pence.

The

The other works of this eminent prelate are well known to scholars, but I do not recollect that this on the Ethics of Aristotle has ever been noticed by those who have had occasion to refer to his writings.

PP. 45, 46, and 47.

These pages contain a collection of forty-seven different pieces of Plato, separately printed by Morel, Vascosan, and the other famous Paris printers at that period. Among them are many of singular curiosity and rarity. The whole were sold in one lot, and produced fifty shillings. I am fearful of extending this article to an undue length, but many of these pieces would justify minuteness of detail, and be found to involve many circumstances of literary interest.

P. 48.

HERODOTUS Latine, Romæ, per Pannartz.

This rare and beautiful book has been mentioned by me in vol. iv. p. 108. Wanting it for a particular purpose, I was once obliged to give five guineas for a copy. This of Maittaire's sold for eighteen-pence.

POLYBIUS

Polybius Gr. et. Lat. Haganoæ, per Joh. Secerium. 1530. Fol.

This is a very curious and by no means a common book. The editor was Vincentius Obsopæus; the Latin version is by Nicolaus Perottus. Prefixed is an epistle of Obsopæus to the Elector of Brandenburg, and an epigram of Joh. Sapis, addressed to the reader, beginning with

Hac igitur tensus ratione Polybius exit
Sumptu et Johannis munere Secerii.

It is the Editio Princeps of the work, but only contains the first five books.

Maittaire's copy sold for three shillings.

Plutarchi Libellus de virtute morali. Græce et Latina, And. Matt. Aquivivi versione et commentarus Hadrianorum Ducis.

Ex officina Antonii de Fritiis Corinaldini Civisque Neapol. summo ingenio artificis. 1526. Neap. Fol.

I give the title of this rare and curious book at length, and great will be the surprize of the reader to learn that Maittaire's copy sold for one shilling. Indeed I may venture to say that few collectors have ever seen it. I shall therefore say somewhat more about it.

Andreas

Andreas Matth. de Aquaviva was a very distinguished personage—he was duke of Adria, in the kingdom of Naples, and prince of Teramo. He was an excellent scholar himself, as his translation of this tract of Plutarch abundantly testifies; and he was also a munificent patron of learned men. He was moreover a warrior, but preferring the repose of literature, he ended his life in retirement.

Besides this work he also was author of an Encyclopedia, which however he did not complete. Many other individuals of this illustrious family were also distinguished in the annals of learning

There is a prefatory epistle from P. Summontius to Antonius Donatus Aquavivus, son of the duke, from which it appears that the duke did not intend that his version should be printed, but allowed that this might be done, if Summontius and the other friends of the duke approved it. Summontius in this epistle signifies his consent.

The translation is inscribed by the Duke to the Caracioli, father and son, at that time princes of Melphia, and the whole is said to be printed from the original copy in the duke's own handwriting.

P. 49.

The collector's astonishment, and perhaps envy will be considerably excited by the following lot, which

which though so rare that it is seldom if ever found in a perfect state, sold only for one shilling.

VETUSTISSIMORUM POETARUM OPERA quæ extant, Græce et Latine apud. Jo. Libert. 1628.

HESIODI cum Annot. ex Doctiss. viror. Script. collectis. 1627.

THEOCRITI Simmiæ. cum Schol. Is. Hortib. et alior. 1627.

MOSCHI, BIONIS, MUSÆ, &c. Idyl. a Jamotio Gr. versibus expressum cum notis 1627.

Theognidis Phocylidis, Pythagoræ, Solonis et aliorum veterum Poetarum Gnomica cum notis, 1627.

I have extracted and detailed the several parts of this most uncommon book for the benefit of collectors, nor will the more general reader, I should hope, be dissatisfied with what follows.

The work is introduced by an address from the printer to the reader, in which he informs him that he has observed the order of the Geneva edition, but as this was full of blunders, he had in the Hesiod copied the edition of Lyons, but in the other works that by Henry Stephens. He allows that there may be some errors in this new edition, but that it is inferior to none in the elegance and clearness of the types.

The

The work is divided into four parts. The first part contains the Hesiod, and the genealogical table of the Gods. The second part has the Theocritus, with the annotations of J. Hortibonus, Casaubonus, and others. The third part has the Bion and Moschus, with the Scholia, and with the Idyllium of Ausonius translated into Greek verse by F. Jamotius. This part has also the Musæus. The fourth part exhibits the Theognis, with the notes of Vinetus, &c. There is a title-page to each part with the date of the year M.DC.XXVII.

HESIODI opera et Dies. Græce. Paris. Per Simonem Colinæum. sine anno. 12mo.

I have before mentioned this rare book at n. 188 of this volume. It is most beautifully printed, and I have had the opportunity of seeing a copy in the Bishop of Ely's library. All the Greek books printed by Colinæus are extremely rare and valuable. This, perhaps, is the most scarce of them all, but the two pieces by Galen before mentioned, and the Greek version of Cicero de Senectute by Theodore Gaza, are to be enumerated among the choice treasures of collectors.

This with two other curious articles sold for one shilling.

P. 50.

TRYPHIODORUS Græce et Latinis versibus per Fed. SAMOTIUM. Paris. Per M. Vascosan. 1557. 8vo.

Compared with other articles, this appears to have produced a very large sum, as it sold for seven shillings and six-pence.

Maittaire expresses some doubt on the subject of this edition, with respect to the accuracy of its date. It is certainly a scarce book. Boni has omitted to mention it.

EX VETERUM COMICORUM Fabellis, quæ integræ non extant Sententiæ. A Gul. Morello collectæ et in Latinum Sermonem conversæ. Paris. Per Gul. Morel. 1553.

This curious and scarce book sold for three shillings.

"Incidi forte (Maittaire loquitur) in dissutas quasdam Schedas illius gnomologiæ Græcæ, in quibus continebantur Phocylidis poema et aurea Pythagoræ carmina, in 4, quæ diversæ erant editionis, charactere quidem paulo minutiore sed elegantissimo, qualique Guil. Morelius in excudendis quibusdam authoribus (e. g. Theocrit. ann. 1501) usus est."

P. 58.

P. 58.

P. VELLEII PATERCULI Historiæ Romanæ duo Volumina per Beatum Rhenanum Selestadiensem ab interitu utcunque vindicata. In ædibus Johannis Frobenii. Fol. Basil. 1520.

This is the Editio Princeps of this work. It is inscribed by Beatus Rhenanus, of whom I have before made mention, to Frederici, Duke of Saxony, who it appears was a great patron of literature, and friend of learned men, and had as his adviser in these matters the celebrated Georgius Spalatinus. He complains that he was under the necessity of using a very imperfect copy, expecting for some time in vain the assistance of a better, which Georgius Merula was said to have received from Milan.

There is also prefixed to the work an address to the reader from the same Beatus Rhenanus. In this also he complains of the bad state of his copy, which he imputes rather to the negligence of those who had the care of it, than to its antiquity. He compliments the Benedictines on the great care bestowed by them on the books printed by them from the imperfect manuscripts which had come into their hands, and observes of this of Paterculus, that "omnia erant confusa absque ullis punctis aut distinctionibus, &c."

He was not however to be deterred from his undertaking either by difficulty or by the reproaches with which he was illiberally assailed for his boldness. "At Nugatores isti adeo me non deterruerunt a proposito veteribus qua licet succurrendi, ut nunc non solum VELLEIUM ediderim semilacerum, sed et TERTULLIANI * libros, vetustissimi inter Christianos scriptoris, mendosi tamen, mea cura e tenebris erutos, apud Frobenium excudendas curem."

Subjoined to this prefatory address is an advertisement of Joh. Albertus Burerius "Ad Historiarum amatores," and we have also the "Velleianæ Emendationes" of this scholar from an ancient manuscript. He informs the reader that he examined this MS. "a capite usque ad calcem, non modo versum versui, sed etiam syllabum, syllabæ et etiam literam literæ, ne quid non ageretur in rem studiosorum."

This very curious and uncommon book, together with an ancient edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, printed at Venice, 1494, by Philippus de Pinciis, sold in one lot for six shillings.

RHETORES VETERES Græce. Venet. per Aldum. 1508.

* This edition of Tertullian which is also the Editio Princeps was printed in the following year by Frobenius, under the care of Beatus Rhenanus.

The

The rarity and beauty of this book is well known. There are two volumes which were published in the years 1508, 1509. There is a prefatory address from Aldus to Lascaris, and an epistle from Demetrius Ducas to M. Musurus. It is very uncommon and very difficult to meet with the two volumes entire and in good condition. Whoever should undertake the arduous office of publishing a new translation of this work, would experience great assistance and much advantage in consulting this edition. I presume they would now be thought cheap at ten guineas. This copy of Maittaire's sold for *three shillings*.

P. 59.

ISOCRATES Græce cura Dem. Chalcondylæ Mediolani. 1493. Fol.

This very beautiful book was printed by Scinzelzeler. See it described in my third volume, p. 161. Not long since I was asked six guineas for an indifferent copy. Maittaire's copy sold for seven shillings and six-pence.

LUCIANI OPERA Græce. Florent. 1496. Fol.

See my account of this book, vol. iii. p. 163.

I have been asked eight guineas for a copy.—Maittaire's copy sold for half-a-guinea.

CICERONIS RHETORICA. Venet. per Nic. Jenson. 1470. Fol.

See my account of this book also vol. iv. p. 204. Maittaire's copy sold for one guinea.

P. 69.

MACROBII opera Venet. per Nic. Jenson. Fol. 1472.

This, as I have before observed, is the EDITIO PRINCEPS of one of the most rare of the early printed books; a good copy would probably produce not much less than fifty pounds, as 726 livres were given for the La Valliere copy.

Maittaire's copy sold for thirty shillings.

ÆSOPI et GABRIÆ Fabulæ cum aliis Gr. et Lat. Venet. per Aldum. 1505. Fol.

This is one of the most beautiful and one of the most rare of all the Aldine books. The mode in which the Latin and Greek are printed, which is like that of the Lascaris, and of the Carmina of

Greg. Nazianzen, has occasioned some confusion among bibliographers; so that the Greek and Latin are sometimes found separately bound up as two distinct editions.

This copy of Maittaire's produced twenty-five shillings.

HOMERI OPERA Græce. Flor. 1488. 2 vols. Fol.

I have elsewhere and at great length described this magnificent work. It is well known to all collectors, as is the fact also that a fine copy would now produce not less than sixty guineas. I have known fifty given for one not in the very best condition.

This of Maittaire's sold for four pounds five shillings.

HOMERI ILIAS et ODYSSEA cum Eustathii commentariis et Matthæi Devarrii indice, Græce apud Antonium Bladum. Romæ 1542—1550. 4 vols. Fol.

Few books have progressively become of greater price than this above mentioned. Bishop Horsley's copy produced at the sale of his books sixty pounds or guineas. A very good copy has in my recol-

recollection been sold by one of our principal booksellers for ten pounds.

Maittaire's copy was bought for two pounds, fifteen shillings.

SCHOLIA ANTIQUA in Iliadem Græce. Romæ, prope Quirinalem Collem. 1517. Fol.

This book is described at p. 91 of this volume; all scholars are well acquainted with its rarity, and a good copy would probably produce several guineas. Maittaire's sold for seven shillings.

THEOCRITI Eclogæ Triginta—THEOGNIS, PYTHAGORAS, PHOCYLIDES, HESIODUS (duo sunt ejusdem Editiones Exemplaria sed in foliis Z. O. discrepant) Græce. Venet. per Aldum. 1495. Fol.

I have spoken of the variations in the different impressions of this most rare book both in my first and third volumes. The last copy which I saw on sale, produced seven guineas. Maittaire's sold for eight shillings and six-pence.

ARISTOPHANES Græce cum Schol. Gr. Venet. per Aldum. 1498. Fol.

This book is described at p. 208 of vol. iii. It is very beautiful, but wants the Lysistrata and Thes-

Thesmophoriazouza; I presume a good copy is now worth five guineas. I have known one on large paper sell for thirty.

Maittaire's produced fourteen shillings.

ASTRONOMI VETERES Gr. et Lat. Venet. per Aldum. 1499.

See p. 210. vol. iii. Maittaire's copy sold for four shillings.

P. 82.

OVIDII opera. Vicentiæ per Herm. Lichtenstein. 1480. Fol.

There are in fact two volumes of this rare edition of Ovid's works. The first contains the Metamorphoses. *Lichtenstein* is the German name of the printer, who sometimes signs himself *Levilapis*, which means the same thing. The La Valliere copy of this book sold for nearly two hundred livres. Maittaire's copy produced no more than three shillings and six-pence.

The fate of the following lot may well excite astonishment; it consisted of

OVIDII Metamorphoses, Parmæ per. Step. Corallum, 1477, fol. and

OVIDII

OVIDII Metamorphoses. Pinerolii per Jac. de Rubeis. 1480. Fol.

The first of these books was thought to be imperfect; but the two sold for no more than one shilling.

P. 83.

The article which next succeeds would be a far greater object of attraction to collectors.

MARTIALIS apud Vindelinum Spirensem sine anno.

See vol. iii. p. 359, where this book is described as one of the rarest of rare books. It is not easy by any means to say what a good copy would now produce; perhaps from twenty-five to thirty guineas.

Maittaire's copy was purchased for four shillings and six-pence.

PLAUTUS Venet. per Joh. de Colonia et Vindelinum Spirensem. 1472. Fol.

See vol. iii. p. 380, where this, the Editio Princeps of this work, is minutely described. We have here only to do with the price. As the Pinelli

Pinelli copy sold for thirty-six pounds, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a good copy would now produce almost fifty.

Maittaire's copy was bought for sixteen shillings.

P. 84.

SIDONII APOLLINARIS Epistolæ et Carmina. Typis Gothicis. Fol.

This most exceedingly rare book is minutely described in my third volume, p. 385.

I never heard of any copy being in the market, except that described by Laire in the collection of the Cardinal de Brienne, which sold for 86 livres.

Maittaire's copy produced no more than two shillings.

A. GELLII Noctes Atticæ. Romæ in domo Pet. de Maximis.

See vol. iv. p. 345 of this work, where I have expatiated at length on this most rare book. A good copy of this edition is now worth fifty pounds.

Maittaire's copy sold for eight shillings and six-pence.

Ang. Politiani opera Venet. per Aldum, 1498. Fol.

Idem Opus—Florentiæ per Leon. de Argis.

Both these editions I have elsewhere described. They are now worth together about ten guineas. Four shillings was the sum given for Maittaire's copy. The latter of these books is more rare than the other, and is peculiarly valuable from the singular Greek types which are to be seen in some parts of the book.

Theodori Gazæ Gram. cum aliis. Græce per Aldum 1495. Fol.

See vol iii. p. 198 of this work.

Five or six guineas is perhaps the present value of this book. Maittaire's copy sold for two shillings. The first perfect edition of this work was by Sylburgus, published at Frankfort, 1550; apud And. Wechelii heredes.

P. 97.

Luciani Icaromenippus, et dialogus Neptuni et Mercurii.

Xenophontis Hieron.

Isocrates ad Demonicum.

Demosthenis Olynthiacæ.

Libanius

LIBANIUS de Menelao Helenam repetente.

GREGORIUS Theologus quomodo Theologiæ vacandum.

EPIGRAMMATA quadem in humanam vitam.

Græce omnia cum Franciſci Vergaræ præfatione Compluti in ædibus Michaelis Deguia. M.D.XXIIII. Mense Junio. 4to.

I have tranſcribed this article at entire length, because it offers to the notice of the learned collector a book of most singular rarity. It is not at all certain into what collection this literary treasure has passed, but I do not know of a copy in this country.

It was unknown to Maittaire when he wrote his Annals, but he has copied the whole title, as I have done, into his index, vol. ii. p. 30.

The art of printing was not established at Alcala till the year 1509. The celebrated Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here in 1514—17, but I know of no other Greek book produced by this university.

I cannot help suspecting that this Francis Vergara is the person who assisted Cardinal Ximenes in his Polyglot, upon which work he was employed for the ſpace of fifteen years. He is, however, generally called John Vergara.

The above extraordinary literary curiosity sold at Maittaire's auction for one shilling.

P. 98.

P. 98.

To P. 109 inclusive, contain a very extensive collection of different works of CICERO in quarto and octavo, by the celebrated Paris printers.

These were all purchased in one lot by Sir Francis Drake for the sum of twenty-five pounds, four shillings. I suppose this would now be considered as a very cheap purchase at 150l.

It appears from this catalogue, as well as from some others which preceded and followed, that these detached publications of the different works of a popular author, were at that time collected with avidity, and very highly estimated. Some of them occur occasionally at the present day, but they are not now much valued, perhaps not so much so as they deserve to be, for they certainly contain many important notes and observations by their various editors, which have never been reprinted, as well as valuable analyses of several pieces.

P. 109.

THESAURUS CORNUCOPIÆ et HORTI ADONIDIS Græce Venet. per Aldum. 1496. Fol.

See vol. iii. p. 202. of this work.

This book would now be cheap at five guineas. Maittaire's copy sold for three shillings and sixpence.

In

In this very laborious work, Aldus was assisted by Angelus Politianus, Urbanus Bolzanius, Carolus Antenoreus, and Guarinus Camers. It is every day becoming a greater object of curiosity and research.

P. 110.

DEMETRII CHALCONDYLÆ et MANUELIS MOSCHOPULI EROTEMATA. Græce. Fol.

See vol. iii. p. 182, where much is said on this book and its excessive rarity.

Of the great value in which Maittaire held this book, an opinion may be formed from what he says in his Annals on the subject of the particular copy which he examined at Blenheim. Of this I transcribe a part.

"Unum hujus rarissimæ editionis exemplar vidi in præsignissima nobilissimi Comitis de Sunderland Bibliotheca, quam, quod contingit paucissimis, librorum ingens numerus, simul et singularis bonitas commendat.

"Hic Chalcondylæ Moschopuli et Corinthi codex grammaticus, charactere optimo impressus, nullas reclamantes, sed solas signaturas *αι*, *αιι*, *αιιι*, *αιιιι*, &c. gerit. Habet autem in Moschopuli fine, quod in Libris Græcis ante 1500 excusis perraro occurit, erratorum indicem."

Twenty

Twenty guineas might easily be procured for a good copy of this book, which, however, at Maittaire's sale produced no more than twelve shillings.

SUIDÆ Lexicon Græce. Mediol. 1499. Fol.

I have elsewhere and at lengh spoken of this book, which is now worth five guineas, and on this occasion sold for four shillings and six-pence.

PHAVORINI Lexicon, Græce. Romæ per Zach. Caliergum. 1523. Fol.

See this book described under the article "Zacharias Caliergus" in this volume. It is now worth several guineas, and at Maittaire's sale produced eight shillings.

ETYMOLOGICON MAGNUM Græce. Venet. per Zach. Caliergum. 1499. Fol.

See this also under the same head. This book also is worth many pounds. It produced what may relatively be called a large sum, which was thirty shillings.

JOANNIS CRESTONI Lexicon. Græco Latinum.

num. Mutinæ, per Dionysium Bertochum.—1499. Fol.

See vol. iii. p. 169. This was the second edition of this curious work, of which I have seen an indifferent and imperfect copy sell for five guineas. Maittaire's produced no more than three shillings and six-pence.

DICTIONARIUM Gr. et Lat. cum Ammonio et aliis Venet. per Aldum. 1497. Fol.

See vol. iii. p. 206. Now worth at least five pounds, and sold at Maittaire's auction for the paltry sum of three shillings and six-pence.

P. P. 116, 117.

Contain a great variety of books of Homer, printed separately in Greek. Among these are ten by Plantin at Leyden and Antwerp, from 1582 to 1589. These, with twenty others, among which was that great literary curiosity, the most rare edition of the Batrachomyomachia, Græce cura, F. Tissardi. Par. 1507. Sold for twelve shillings.

The lot which immediately succeeds will as much as any that have preceded excite the astonishment and envy of the curious collector, who

will hardly be induced to believe that no more than half-a-crown was given for—

1. Hesiodi opera et Dies, Græce cura Fra. Tissardi, Paris. Æg. Gormontius. 1507. 4to.

2. Idem. Græce per G. Morel. 1556.

3. Idem. apud Fed. Morel. 1581.

4. Idem Gr. et Lat. cum Caton. Sentent. et Cebet. et Pythag. ann. Carm. et Phocyl. apud Knoblouch.

Genealogia Deorum Gr. Lovan. apud Servat. Sessen. 1552.

Scutum Herculis Gr. Lovan. apud Seerva. Sessen. 1553.

P. 120.

The trifling sum of eight shillings purchased in one lot the following curious books, for which I may venture to say that eight pounds would now very readily be given.

Alexandri Aphrodisiensis Problemata. Græce apud Emundam Tusanam Neobarii viduam. Paris. 1540.

Pselli arithmetica musica, geometria astronomia Græce, apud Jar. Bogard. Paris. 1545.

Cassii Iatrosophistæ de animalibus quæs-

tione medicinales. Græce, apud Emundam Tusonam, Neobarii viduam. Parisiis. 1541.

Of these books the second is by no means common, but the third is of particular rarity. Prefixed to the Psellus are two dedicatory epistles to Cardinal Redulphus, one in Latin by Franciscus Contarenus, the other in Greek by Arsenius, Archbishop of Monembasia.

P. 126.

ATHENAEI Deipnosophistarum Liber Primus. Græce.

Of this curious tract I have elsewhere made mention. Maittaire's copy has long been in the collection of the Bishop of Ely. At this sale it produced two shillings.

From the various readings which it has been found to contain, it is supposed very naturally to have been published as a specimen of a new edition.

I here come to a close both of this article and of my fifth volume. It would be very easy to extend my observations on this extraordinary col-

collection, and perhaps mixing with them as I have endeavoured to do, anecdotes and incidents connected with literature, I might perform neither an useless nor unamusing office. I have certainly specified but very few of Maittaire's literary treasures, and yet I have not proceeded to a fourth part of the volume. Enough, however, must have been said to mark and ascertain the wonderful change which has taken place in the prices of books.

At this sale, Nourse, White, Marsh, Osborne, Bathurst, and Strahan, the popular booksellers of the day, were the principal purchasers. Among private individuals, we find the names of Dr. Nesbit, Dr. Horsman, Sir Francis Drake, Zamboni, Whitehead, and other well known collectors. Such a collection was never before exhibited for public sale, and perhaps never will again.

END OF VOL. V.

Printed by Law and Gilbert, St. John's Square, London.